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The Pyongyang Times

No. 43 (682) Weekly Saturday, September 24, 1977 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

His Excellency U Ne Win, President of the Socialist Republic Of the Union of Burma, The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Concludes His Visit to

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung bids hearty farewell to His Excellency President U Ne Win who is leaving Pyongyang

His Excellency U Ne Win, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and Chairman of the Council of State, who had paid a state visit to our country on September 20 at the invitation of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang on the 23rd by special plane after winding up his itinerary with success.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, accompanied His Excellency President U Ne Win from the guest house to the airport and gave a hearty send-off to the guests.

That day the Pyongyang airport was enveloped in an atmosphere of warm farewell.

Put up with due respect in the midst of the columns of farewell bidders numbering several thousands who stood in rows with the flags of Korea and Burma, bunches of flowers and balloons in their hands were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and a portrait of His Excellency U Ne Win, President of the SRUB and Chairman of the Council of State, flanked on either side by the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live His Excellency President U Ne Win, the outstanding leader of the Burmese people!"

Big balloons ribboned with the national flags of Korea and Burma and streamers bearing the words "Friendship" and "Solidarity" were floating high in the sky above the airport.

Fluttering on the flagpoles were the national flags of Korea and Burma, and hung on the facade of the airport building were panels decorated with big emblems of the two countries.

Seen at the airport were panels with slogans reading "Rousing send-off to His Excellency U Ne Win, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and Chairman of the Council of State!" "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Burmese peoples!" "Let us unite with the peoples of the world advocating independence!" and "We support the just struggle of the Burmese people for the independent development of the country!"

At the airport a grand farewell function took place in honour of His Excellency President U Ne Win.

His Excellency President and his party exchanged farewell greetings with cadres of our country and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang who turned out to see them off.

Members of the Juvenile Corps presented bundles of fragrant flowers to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President U Ne Win.

At parting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President U Ne Win exchanged a firm handshake and hugged each other warmly.

His Excellency President U Ne Win expressed thanks for the hospitality given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during his stay in our country and enplaned, answering the cheers of the crowd.

At 9 a.m. the special plane carrying the guests slowly took off from the airport.

His Excellency President U Ne Win was accorded cordial hospitality and enthusiastic welcome by our people everywhere he went during his sojourn in our country.

Talks

Talks were held in Pyongyang on September 21 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, and His Excellency U Ne Win, President of the SRUB and Chairman of the Council of State.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, Ho Dam, Kye Ung Tae and Kong Jin Tae; personage concerned Kim Hyong Ryul; and Ma Jang Chol, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the SRUB.

Present on the Burmese side were Dr. Maung Maung, Member of the Council of State; U Hla Phone, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Col. Maung Cho, Minister for Industry II; Gen. Kyaw Htin, Minister for Defence; U Myint Maung, SRUB Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK; Lt. Col. Aye Kyaw, Director General of the President's Office; U Saw Hlaing, Director General of the Political Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Daw Than Han, Director of a Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At the talks views were exchanged on the question of further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on a series of problems of common concern and a consensus of views was reached on the questions discussed.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

On September 22 talks were held in Pyongyang between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, and His Excellency U Ne Win, President of the SRUB and Chairman of the Council of State.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of sincerity and amity.

Return Call

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, together with his wife, paid a return call on His Excellency U Ne Win, President of the SRUB and Chairman of the Council of State, and his daughter on the 22nd.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conversed with President U Ne Win in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Luncheon

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae gave a luncheon on the 22nd in honour of His Excellency U Ne Win and his daughter.

The luncheon proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of friendship.

Art Performance and Mass Gymnastic Display

The music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" was put on the stage by artistes of the Mansudae Art Troupe at the Mansudae Art Theatre on the evening of the 21st to welcome His Excellency President U Ne Win.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife saw the performance together with His Excellency President U Ne Win and his daughter.

Invited to appreciate the artistic representation were those accompanying His Excellency President.

Seeing the performance with the guests were our cadres and personages concerned and working people in the city.

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EDITORIAL

Peoples Taking Road of Independence Will Certainly Triumph in Revolutionary Cause

The International Seminar on the Juche Idea which opened in Pyongyang, our capital, on September 14 carried its work to successful conclusion and closed on the 17th.

The Seminar held as a reflex of the lofty desire of the progressive people in the world who aspire to independence and love justice and truth was a big event of historic significance in the development of revolution in our era, an age of independence.

It was attended by 89 delegations and delegates from 73 countries in Asia, Africa, Americas, Europe and Oceania and from four international organizations. Such a large attendance affords a distinct proof which shows that acquiring the Juche idea and taking the road of independence has become a common aspiration of the people at the present times.

The Seminar was large in scale. It proceeded in an atmosphere of high revolutionary zeal and creativity. The seminarists shared widely with each other the invaluable achievements and experiences gained in the study of the Juche idea and in the struggle for independence and self-support, and sincerely contributed to the discussion on the tasks advanced in the study of the Juche idea and its application.

The Seminar contributed greatly to deepening the understanding and strengthening the solidarity and cooperation among the progressive people standing for independence. It was an important historic occasion that gave powerful encouragement to the people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and dominationism and for sovereignty, independence and the building of a new society.

The Seminar was pervaded throughout with the high honour and pride felt by the seminarists in striving to seek after the truth of the immortal Juche idea and apply it in reality. It was a demonstration of their unswerving resolve to devote themselves to the sacred cause for eliminating all forms of subordination and exploitation and providing the people with an independent and creative life.

The Seminar adopted with unanimous approval the Pyongyang Declaration, its basic document, reflecting the will and demand of the seminarists.

The participants in the Seminar expressed their feeling of immeasurable respect and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Juche idea. At its closing session a letter to the great leader was adopted, carrying the unbounded adoration of the seminarists for him.

Our people warmly hail the big success the Seminar achieved by satisfactorily carrying out its work.

The Pyongyang Seminar, an international gathering of the advocates of advanced ideas for social progress, the followers of the Juche idea, will pave the way for new development in the sacred endeavour to further deepen the understanding and study of the Juche idea and attain the common goal and realize the common aspiration of the progressive people who stand for independence.

The Pyongyang Declaration adopted at the Seminar is the historic document that mirrors the requirements of the revolutionary development in our age, an era of independence, and the revolutionary aspiration of the progressive people. It is the revolutionary document that elucidates the stand of principle to be firmly maintained by the people and their militant task in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, all hues of dominating forces and for sovereignty, independence and the building of a new society.

The Declaration clearly testifies to the profound truth of the Juche idea and its indestructible vitality, and has militant revolutionary contents from beginning to end. It will inspire the revolutionary people with strong conviction, fighting spirit and hope and will powerfully encourage them in their struggle.

Fully supporting and approving the Pyongyang Declaration adopted at the Seminar, our people are filled with the determination to faithfully carry its idea into effect and meet its requirements.

The Declaration definitively pointed out that the present era is the age of independence, a new age in the development of world history and solemnly announced that the Juche idea which came into being as a reflex of the basic demands of our times is the correct guiding ideology for the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Ours is an age of independence. Today many peoples on the globe call for independence and are fighting against all types of subordination."

It is the main trend of our times which no force can check that the peoples of the world claim independence and that people of many countries are taking the road of independence.

The Declaration noted that the Juche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the guiding ideology of the revolution which reflects the main trend of our times and the people's earnest aspiration to independence and that it is the scientific doctrine which gives the most correct answers to all the problems arising in the revolution and construction.

The Juche idea has turned into a tremendous material force in our country, and its justness, its authenticity and invincible vitality have been fully confirmed by the revolutionary practice.

The great changes effected in Korea and all the miraculous achievements made by our people in the revolution and construction are the splendid fruition of the Juche idea and furnish a vivid, undeniable proof of its might.

Their protracted revolutionary struggle and actual experience in life have given our people firm conviction that the Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the ever-victorious guiding ideology that leads our revolution to victory. They regard it as a great honour and pride to make revolution under the guidance of the great leader who has been leading the revolution and construction straight to victory by creating the Juche idea and applying it splendidly.

The participants in the Seminar stressed that the Juche idea is enlisting positive support and sympathy from the peoples of the world as the days go by and that it is serving as a militant banner rousing the once oppressed and exploited masses of the people vigorously to a worthwhile struggle for building of a new, independent life.

The Declaration resolutely repudiated and denounced the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique designed to perpetuate the division of Korea and expressed firm support to and solidarity with the just cause of our people fighting for the independent reunification of the country.

This is a great encouragement to our people in their struggle to realize the country's independent reunification.

We are very grateful for this. Our deep thanks go to the peoples of the socialist countries, the peoples of the countries of new-emerging forces and all progressive peoples and friends of the world who always actively support and encourage the struggle of our people for independent national reunification.

The recent International Seminar on the Juche Idea marked an important turning-point in frustrating the machinations of the imperialists and all dominating forces who are now desperately trying to split and disintegrate revolutionary forces everywhere in the world and in promoting the solidarity and cooperation of the peoples of the countries that stand for independence.

The Declaration adopted at the Seminar extended firm support and solidarity to the national liberation cause of the peoples of all colonial and dependent countries in their struggle to cut off the accursed chains of colonialism, racism and Zionism and achieve national liberation and independence.

The Declaration sent active support and encouragement to the peoples of all countries of the new-emerging forces in their struggle to consolidate national independence and build a new prosperous and civilized society and to destroy the old international order and establish a new one based on independence.

The Declaration manifested militant solidarity with the peoples of the socialist countries in their struggle to build a free and happy society, with the peoples of all capitalist countries in their struggle against the subjugation by capital and for independence and with all the progressive peoples of the world in their struggle for a new society free from exploitation and oppression.

The Seminar strikingly demonstrated the militant unity and solidarity of the world's progressive peoples advancing along the path of independence and trenchantly condemned the imperialists, colonialists and dominationists who seek to turn back the wheel of history.

Our Party and people will as ever firmly unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, the peoples of the countries of new-emerging forces, oppressed nations and all the progressive peoples of the world and render active support and encouragement to the struggle of all peoples against imperialism, colonialism and dominationism.

The Seminar laid great emphasis on the need to intensify the study of the Juche idea and its propaganda work and step up the struggle to carry them into practice.

The Seminar approved the proposal of the participants to form an international organization for study of the Juche idea and set up an organizing committee to push forward this work, expressing the ardent desire of the peoples to learn from the Juche idea.

We firmly believe that the Pyongyang Declaration adopted at the ISJI will call forth positive approval and sympathy of the progressive peoples and hope that there will be great successes in the struggle to materialize the idea of the Declaration.

The revolutionary cause of the peoples who move forward with vigour to create a new world clear of imperialism, colonialism and dominationism and free from exploitation and oppression, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, will certainly be crowned with victory.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of the peoples espousing independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President U Ne Win raise their clasped hands high in response to the enthusiastic cheers of the crowds

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The music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" was highly acclaimed by the guests and audience for its rich ideological content and high artistic value.

When the performance was over, amid unceasing enthusiastic cheers and applause His Excellency President U Ne Win, in company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, stepped onto the stage and presented the artistes with a floral basket in congratulation of their successful performance and had a photograph taken with them.

On the 22nd, His Excellency President U Ne Win watched the magnificent mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea" performed by 50,000 school boys and girls of Pyongyang at the Moranbong Stadium.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife saw the mass display together with His Excellency President U Ne Win and his daughter.

Among those invited to see the mass display were President U Ne Win's entourage.

Our cadres and personages concerned, working people in the capital, soldiers of the Korean People's Army, children and students watched the mass display together with the goodwill mission of the Burmese people.

The mass display began after the playing of the national anthem of the SRUB and the Patriotic Song of our country.

The magnificent mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea" won a great admiration of the guests and spectators for its collectivist spirit, good discipline, high level of skill and richness in ideological content and artistry.

When the mass display was drawing to a close, the portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President U Ne Win appeared on the background and the performers and spectators loudly sang together the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and the Burmese song "We Should Love Our Country".

At the end of the mass display, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President U Ne Win raised high their firmly clasped hands as a token of the friendship and solidarity existing between the peoples of Korea and Burma. At the moment the performers and spectators sent up the cheers of "manse!" (hurrah) towards the platform and its reviewing stands.

Banquet

On the evening of September 22, His Excellency President U Ne Win arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife were invited to the banquet.

Also invited were our cadres.

Foreign diplomatic envoys and their wives in Pyongyang were among those invited.

Present at the banquet together with His Excellency President U Ne Win and his daughter were the members of his party.

The banquet was addressed by His Excellency President U Ne Win.

The next speaker was the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with the sentiments of friendship.

Artistes of the People's Army Song and Dance Ensemble gave a performance.

Inspection

His Excellency President U Ne Win, and his party inspected the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition on the 21st.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with the guests, saw around the Exhibition. The guests looked round the rooms dedicated to machine tool, metal and light industries, agriculture and fisheries and saw with deep interest the exhibits, charts and pictures showing the correctness and great vitality of the line of building an independent national economy advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They expressed admiration for the successes our people scored in socialist economic construction.

That afternoon, His Excellency President U Ne Win and his party paid a visit to the National Economy Institute.

On the same day, Khin Sanda Win, daughter of His Excellency President U Ne Win, and some members of the delegation called at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and saw art performance given by the art circle members of the palace. On the 22nd they visited the Korean Central Museum of History. Meanwhile, delegation members, divided into several groups, called at historic Mangyongdae, the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School, the Museum of Korean Revolution, the Museum of Victorious Fatherland Liberation War, the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the Nampo Smeltery and the Pyongyang Metro on the same day.

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An accord on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the SRUB was signed in Pyongyang on September 22.

A joint communique of the DPRK and the SRUB was released in Pyongyang on September 23.

The visit to our country of His Excellency U Ne Win, President and Chairman of the Council of State of the SRUB, marked an important occasion in bringing about a new period of efflorescence in the development of friendly relations between Korea and Burma.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Messages of Greetings from State Leaders of Many Countries on 29th Birthday of DPRK

On the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Premier of the Administration Council, received messages of greetings from: Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Aleksei Nikolayevich Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Manea Manescu, Prime Minister of the Government of the SRR; Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Henryk Jablonski, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR; Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, Willi Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic; Ton Duc Thang, President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the SRVN; Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Stanko Todorov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the BPR; Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, Premier of the Government of the CSR; Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Z. Batmunkh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR; Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, Lágyar György, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR; and Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, Haxhi Lleshi, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian Socialist People's Republic, and Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the ASPR.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received messages of greetings from state leaders of many countries on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. The messages came from: Josip Broz Tito, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, President of the State Council and Prime Minister of the Republic of Cuba; U Ne Win, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Somali Democratic Republic; Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq, Head of the Government and Martial Law Commander of the IRP; Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait; Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces; Ibrahim Mohamed Al Hamdi, Chairman of the Command Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic; Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin; Felix Malloun Ngakoutou Beyndi, President of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State of the Republic of Chad; Mohamed Anwar el-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of the Republic of the Gambia; Mohammad Daoud, President of the Republic of Afghanistan; Suharto, President of the Republic of Indonesia; Benjamin Henry Sheares, President of the Republic of Singapore; Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of the Kingdom of Nepal; and Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic of Tunisia; Kaysone Phombihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and Souphanouvong, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; and Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Moussa Traore**, President of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Premier of the Government of Mali, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Mali.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Suharto**, President of the Republic of Indonesia, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message of thanks from **Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea and Life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, upon leaving our country after an official visit.

A scene of the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea"

Speeches Made at International Seminar on Juche Idea

Great Kimilsungism with the Juche Idea as Its Kernel Is Guiding Ideology, Guiding Theory And Guiding Method in Present Age

Dr. Yasui Kaoru, Professor of Hosei University, Japan, and Chairman of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists

Esteemed Delegates,

Dear comrades and friends,

Allow me, on behalf of the Japanese delegation for the study of the Juche idea and on my own, to express warm greetings of amity and solidarity to you all who are attending this epoch-making International Seminar on the Juche Idea.

Behind our delegation are the Japanese working masses who are seriously studying the immortal Juche idea to apply it in practice.

Progressive scientists, workers and youth, in particular, are working most zealously to serve as the driving force.

Today, too, they are carrying on tenacious activities at their work places in all parts of Japan, thinking of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea here in Pyongyang and wishing it great success.

On behalf of the Japanese students of the Juche idea, I would like to convey their warm greetings of friendship and solidarity to you.

The Declaration of the "International Seminar on the Juche Idea" in Antananarivo, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, in September last year expressed the hope that the next Seminar would be convened in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the homeland of Juche, to make more meaningful the 65th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, the founder of the Juche idea and outstanding thinker and theoretician.

I consider that the declaration was opportune, and offer my deep thanks to the comrades and friends, particularly, comrades and friends in the DPRK for having admirably organized this International Seminar to live up to the hope expressed in the declaration.

Many comrades and friends who are zealous students of the Juche idea, came to Pyongyang from different countries, carrying great joy and hope with them.

We, the Japanese delegation, express our resolve to join you in the endeavour to make this significant gathering in the capital of the homeland of Juche a big success.

Dear delegates,

Comrades and friends,

I have had a number of opportunities to express my views on the immortal Juche idea in Tokyo and elsewhere in Japan, and here in Pyongyang also. It was a great honour and pleasure to me.

In my speech today I should like to sum up what we have achieved so far in our study and make new progress, even a step farther.

So, in my speech I shall try to advance my own views under my own responsibility by reviewing the successes scored by my delegation and many other comrades and friends.

Permit me to touch upon the process of my own studies which, I hope, will make my speech livelier.

More than 50 years have drifted by since I first acquainted myself with Marxism-Leninism in my youth.

All these years I strove to elevate the position of my special study, international law, from a mere "science of constructing law" or "jurisprudent social science" to a militant social science. And I strove to properly develop the mass movement to ban nuclear weapons, defend peace and promote friendship in keeping with Japan's historical conditions. I drew many valuable lessons from the heritages handed down by the founders of Marxism-Leninism. But I always felt frustrated in my studies. This was because Marx, Engels and Lenin lived in the days considerably different from the era we live in and their ideology and theory were restricted by the historical conditions of their time.

I was relieved of this frustration only when I acquainted myself with the integral system of ideology, theory and method, whose essence is the immortal Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung, because it gave explicit answers to the problems I had pondered, on with encyclopedic depth, width and richness.

That there is such a distinguished thinker and theoretician in my time is most gratifying for us scientists trying hard to seek truth.

However, I do not deny the tremendous role played by the founders of Marxism-Leninism in human history.

At the time when people were deceived and made to grope about by various forms of idealistic delusion, Marx and Engels, his lifelong friend, grasped by the agency of dialectical materialism that the world consists of matter, and thereby elucidated the law of its development. This placed man's cognition on a scientific footing for the first time in history.

Lenin developed this truth of Marxism to suit the historical conditions of the stage of imperialism and led the socialist revolution to success for the first time in human history.

A century has passed since Marx's time and half a century since Lenin's time.

The situation changed rapidly especially after the termination of World War II.

The new era inevitably demanded a higher level of revolutionary thought which suits its historical conditions.

What was important here was a philosophical principle which would clarify what is basic in the world consisting of matter and what plays a decisive role.

The Juche idea came into being to bring out a new philosophical principle required by a new era.

The report delivered by President Kim Il Sung at the commemoration of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea is such a comprehensive, programmatic document of historic significance that it is called a "cycle of the Juche idea."

In this document President Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything. By scientifically enunciating the position and role of man in the world, the Juche idea provides one with the only correct outlook on nature and society and with a powerful weapon to cognize and transform the world."

I can never stress to the full the importance of changes brought about by the Juche idea in the development of revolutionary thought, however hard I may try here.

In my keynote report at the "National Scientific Forum on the Juche Idea" in Tokyo in October 1974, I proposed that the integral system of ideology, theory and method with President Kim Il Sung's Juche idea as its quintessence be called Kimilsungism.

My protracted study and meditation led me to this conclusion, which I announced confidently.

The Declaration of the "International Seminar on the Juche Idea" held in Madagascar two years later, pointed out:

"With deep understanding of the scientific and universal significance of the revolutionary idea, the integral system of ideology, theory and method of Juche whose truth and justice were clearly proved in the course of the leadership of revolution and construction by respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung under the most arduous and complex conditions over a period of half a century, we consider that it is only natural to call this original idea in combination with the august name of Comrade President Kim Il Sung."

I hail the declaration and pay tribute from the bottom of my heart to the comrades and friends who made efforts to have it adopted.

This is not merely a matter of terminology but a question closely related with contents.

I myself defined the essence of the Juche idea as "Marxism-Leninism of our era" in the early stage of my study.

This definition is not wrong in itself.

But with this definition it is impossible to correctly understand the historical position and originality of the Juche idea.

I came to hold a conviction that, instead of regarding the Juche idea as a mere development of Marxism-Leninism, we must enunciate the respective positions in the history of development of man's revolutionary thought held by Marxism in the late 19th century, Leninism in the early 20th century and Kimilsungism in the present era, and then consider that Kimilsungism has reached the highest stage of the development of revolutionary thought.

Only when we grasp it in such light can we fully disclose the historical position and originality of great Kimilsungism with the immortal Juche idea as its kernel, I believe.

I sincerely hope that you will contribute to discussion to delve into this point at this seminar.

One would hardly call it a correct attitude in studying Kimilsungism which holds such a position in the history of man's revolutionary thought, if the scientists keep themselves in study rooms, analyze it one way or another and confine themselves to praising its excellent system of composition.

General Kim Il Sung created the immortal Juche idea in the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle during the dark period when the Korean people were languishing under Japanese imperialist domination.

The General pondered over the unique revolutionary thought in the days of the arduous struggle, sitting not in a quiet study room but on a tree stump or a rock in a deep mountain now and then in a tent in deep forests where blizzard was raging, and often staying up the whole night at that.

The validity and vitality of thus created Juche idea was confirmed in the practice of the revolution and construction; the Korean people won one victory after another in their struggle, because they made it their supreme guiding principle.

Nowadays great Kimilsungism whose kernel is the immortal Juche idea serves as the guiding ideology, guiding theory and guiding method not only the Korean people but also the progressive, revolutionary peoples in the whole world have to equip themselves with in the present age.

It is an honourable task for the truth-loving scientists to develop the universal truth and materialize it in close combination with the revolutionary practice of the toiling masses all the time.

It is an inmost desire I cherish as a Japanese scientist to bravely and steadfastly carry out this honourable task, strengthening solidarity with the comrades and friends in many countries of the world.

Dear delegates,

Comrades and friends,

Kimilsungism which holds the aforesaid position in the history of development of revolutionary thought gave a clear-cut definition to our age as an era of independence.

The significance and contents of this definition are unfathomably deep.

We, students of the Juche idea, are apt to think it is self-evident that the present age is an era of independence.

But, President Kim Il Sung could make such a perspicuous analysis with his gifted penetration for the first time in history, in those days when none had any definite concept about it.

Bearing this in mind, we should correctly understand the deep significance and contents of that definition and meet the demands of the times.

President Kim Il Sung taught:

"Ours is an age of independence. Today many peoples on the globe call for independence and are fighting against all types of subordination. No nation will tolerate others trampling upon its independence. Even the peoples of capitalist countries claim independence, not to speak of the peoples of the socialist and the third world countries. It is the main trend of our times which no force can check that the peoples of the world claim independence and that many countries are taking the road of independence."

Attention should be given to President Kim Il Sung's remark that in our age not only the peoples of the socialist and the third world countries but also the peoples of capitalist countries call for independence.

The struggle now waged for independence has various contents and forms, opposing imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism or dominationism.

As for the struggle in the socialist and the third world countries, you delegates representing them, will make living speeches, I hope.

I, for one, would like to speak of the three points related to the struggle for independence in Japan, one of the capitalist countries.

First, it is the struggle against the "Japan-US security treaty" system.

The "Japan-US security treaty" system resulted in trampling under foot the Japan's independence; Japan was virtually placed under the control of the United States, and its whole territory was turned into US military base even after it regained sovereignty and independence perfunctorily under the peace treaty after the termination of World War II. This is one of the main forms of domination at the present times.

The "Japan-US treaty" concluded in 1965 is closely linked with the "Japan-US security" system, putting a triangle system of US-Japan-south Korea military alliance into shape.

The 1969 "Japan-US joint statement" (Sato-Nixon Statement) made the "Japan-US security treaty" system all the more dangerous to the Japanese people and to the Asian peoples, particularly to the Korean people.

In the notorious "paragraph of south Korea" in the "joint statement" Sato considered that "south Korea's security is essential for the security of Japan itself" and promised, declaring: "In case armed invasion is launched against south Korea and situation is so created as to impel the US troops to use the facilities and areas in Japan as starting base for military operational action to counter it, the Japanese government will follow a policy of taking quick and affirmative attitude toward prior negotiations on the basis of such understanding."

The Japanese people are all unanimous in continuously struggling against the "Japan-US security" system involving such dangerous nature and function.

The struggle forms an important link in the chain of the struggle for independence.

The struggle, to our regret, has failed to attain the goal of breaking down the "Japan-US security" system. But there is no doubt that it represents a formidable force holding down the US-Japanese reactionary forces' attempt to maintain and reinforce that system.

In order to lead the Japanese people's struggle against the "Japan-US security" system to victory and restore Japan's independence both in name and reality, they should learn more from Kimilsungism, the integral system of guiding ideology, guiding theory and guiding method which are applicable to our era, the era of independence. This is my belief.

The second point to be noted in the struggle for independence in Japan is that it is against the forces threatening mankind with the nuclear and other mass destruction weapons.

The Japanese people went through the nuclear holocaust on the three occasions, respectively in Hiroshima, Nagasaki and during the Bikini test.

The victims of the disasters and their descendants are still suffering from the sequelae or diseases inherited, though tens of years have passed since then.

Among the nuclear victims are many Koreans besides the Japanese. Even the American prisoners of war were killed when their planes dropped atomic bombs. The Marshall Islanders fell victims to the indescribable disaster caused by the A-H bomb test.

The Japanese people have for many years fought against the forces threatening mankind with the nuclear weapons. More than 35 million signatures, the greatest number ever recorded in the history of mass movement of Japan, were collected during the campaign against nuclear weapons. The Japanese people's strength of unity exerted great pressure to bear upon the Japanese government which pursued the policy of cooperating with the US government in the nuclear test, and this culminated in winning a shining victory—laying down of the "three principles for denuclearization" non-manufacturing, non-stockpiling and non-introduction of nuclear weapons.

The US imperialists, however, persist in the nuclear weapon policy. Due to "Japan-US joint statement", the attitude of Japanese government swayed and, accordingly, the Japanese people heighten vigilance. The Japanese people were enraged, when they threatened with the statement that they will deploy nuclear weapons in south Korea and use them in case of emergency.

The US imperialists have recently been manufacturing a new type of bomb, called neutron bomb, with which to kill or wound human beings but allegedly not to destroy things. This has brought the inhumane nature of US imperialism to the full light.

What a sharp contrast to the Juche idea which considers man to be master of everything and treasures him more than anything else!

The abolition of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction poses one of the most important tasks at the present times, an age of independence.

I will persevere in my efforts to advance toward bright future of mankind with the conviction that Kimilsungism whose cream is the Juche idea treasuring man will display splendid might also in the struggle against the forces menacing mankind with the inhuman weapons.

The third point to be observed in the Japanese struggle for independence is that it aims to effect social transformation and build a socialist society.

Various struggles have been waged since the socialist idea started to be embedded in the minds of the Japanese people in the late 19th century, and have sustained one setback after another, involving tremendous sacrifice, but not in vain. The forces of struggle have been gradually built up to blaze the trail for Japan.

The point is, I believe, to find out the ways and forms for attaining the goal, by enlisting aforesaid forces effectively.

The Joint Communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia made public in Pyongyang on August 29 this year carries the following clause:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, reviewed the situation and developments in the international workers and communist movements, and progressive movement as a whole.

"Both sides assessed that socialism has become a world trend and that the struggle for socialism is waged by the Communist and Workers' Parties and the other progressive forces on a very broad front on the basis of full independence and autonomy.

"The variety of ways and forms in which the working class, Communist and Workers' parties and other progressive forces have been conducting their struggle for social transformation and the building of a socialist society is the result of different historical and political and economic circumstance prevailing in individual countries."

This clause appeals to us all the more strongly, since President Kim Il Sung and President Tito have the records of victorious struggle in which they have successfully fought their way toward independence under the extremely difficult conditions.

The history and politico-economic conditions of individual countries vary distinctly. Accordingly, the ways and forms of the struggle for social transformation and the building of socialist society should naturally be diversified.

There are instances in which this self-evident principle was often neglected in the former days, with the result that a country followed other country in the ways and forms of struggle or was forced to take them by other country. And this led to many tragic events, sacrifice and failure.

Japan has its own history and politico-economic conditions. Japan should carry on the struggle for social transformation and the building of socialist society by its own methods and in its own forms in conformity with its history and politico-economic conditions.

At present Japan's politics and economy appear to be successful and prosperous. But, in my opinion, the contradictions within itself are becoming aggravated gradually. These contradictions can never be eliminated by any stop-gap policy.

What should be done with Japan, my motherland? My thought was dedicated incessantly to this question from the stand of a social scientist before and after World War II. It has recently been getting all the more urgent for me to find an answer of this question.

At this juncture Kimilsungism with the immortal Juche idea as its kernel has given great encouragement to me. I am deeply grateful for this.

There are many tasks to be solved in our struggle for social transformation and the building of socialism in Japan, but we are forging ahead step by step, believing in the strength of the working masses, relying on them at all times and displaying courage and perseverance.

In this struggle I put great expectations on the Japanese youth who are seriously studying Kimilsungism.

It was with such expectations that I made an appeal "What are you going to do with your motherland?" to the young people in the last part of my keynote report delivered at the National Scientific Forum on the Juche Idea held in Tokyo in October 1975.

Mr. Ogami Kenichi contributed to the discussion at the second-day session of this international seminar, representing the Japanese Youth Society for the Study of the Juche Idea. In his speech he gave you, delegates from various countries, an account of their serious attitude and sensibility to the problem raised in the course of studying. This moved me deeply, though I am old.

I have so far briefed the three points to be noted in the Japanese struggle for independence. This struggle is closely related with the Korean question, particularly, with the problem of Korea's reunification.

National reunification is the greatest, long-cherished desire of the Korean nation. The basic direction to that end was given by the historic North-South Joint Statement on July 4, 1972, and the agreement was reached on the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. Further, the five-point propositions for national reunification was advanced by President Kim Il Sung on June 23, 1973.

Various factors are deadlocking the progress toward Korea's reunification though more than five years have elapsed since the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement.

The collusion of the US, Japanese and south Korean reactionary forces constitutes the biggest factor in hampering the reunification, to our regret.

In order to establish the genuine relations with the Korean nation, we should first watch what is happening under our noses and try to induce the Japanese government to change its wrong policy toward Korea and then advance on farther. This will bring happiness to the Japanese and Korean peoples and will contribute to peace in Asia and the rest of the world. This is my firm conviction.

Dear delegates,

Comrades and friends,

Mankind has entered the last quarter of the 20th century. Now, we have to review what was done in the 20th century, in other words, we have to confirm the success scored by mankind in this century and reflect on what was wrong and, furthermore, we should have prospects for the 21st century, that is, foresee the direction to be taken by mankind in the next century.

My speech is not intended to dwell on this huge subject, but I should like to touch upon one point only.

That is about the problem of man's total liberation including his internal emancipation, the problem to which my meditation and study have been devoted in all my life.

I understand human liberation through dialectic coordination of the following three aspects as was theoretically expounded in my work "Science of International Law and Dialectic" and expressed in the collection of my poems "Stray Thoughts of Years".

They are: first, human liberation from the fetters of nature; second, human emancipation from social bondage and third, internal liberation of man.

I believe that the genuine human liberation means external liberation of man in nature and society plus internal emancipation and that human history keeps advancing toward the genuine human liberation.

In various aspects wonderful progress has been recorded in the human history of the 20th century. It can hardly be considered, however, that advancement has been made in man's internal emancipation.

I travelled many countries of the world with such understanding of the problem but have never succeeded in finding a correct solution to it.

The human history of 20th century proves that the social revolution alone is not enough to bring about man's internal emancipation.

How is man to be delivered from the spiritual degeneration which is causing various unfortunate social phenomena in reality and how to revive him. This is an important task facing the human history.

I have paid special attention from such point of view to the aspect of human revolution involved in the Korean revolution.

The Korean revolution which is advancing under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung, upholding the banner of the Juche idea, is the revolution for establishment of an epoch-making social system and, at the same time, it is the steadfast human revolution. This is what I think.

As comprehensively referred to by the President in his report at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea, the final aim of Korean revolution as a continued revolution is to win a complete victory of socialism by stepping up the revolution and construction on the basis of the proud achievements already made and build communism.

For the purpose the society should be transformed in a communist manner in the economy, culture, ideology, morality and all other spheres and thus the ideological and material fortresses on the way to communism be captured.

To scale these two fortresses the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are now being unfolded vigorously.

President Kim Il Sung said that in essence, the transformation of man means the remoulding of his thinking, and emphasized the importance of the ideological revolution as follows:

"The ideological revolution is aimed at revolutionizing and working-classizing all members of society to transform them into men of a communist type. The working masses are masters of society, and they are the main factor that transforms and advances society. Unles they are reeducated in a revolutionary manner, all tasks arising from the revolution and construction cannot be solved successfully nor can a communist society be achieved."

As seen from the above, the transformation of man is treated as fundamental in the Korean revolution.

Clearly manifested herein is the characteristic of the Juche idea which considers man as master of everything.

During my previous two visits to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I saw with my own eyes how the work of remoulding man was progressing, through the attitude and work style of those personages who became friendly with me.

With regard to the popular style of work President Kim Il Sung taught:

"We should set an example of a revolutionary fighter who devotedly works at the head of the people and an example of a true man who is frugal and modest in life and serves and helps others."

They were making tireless efforts to faithfully put this teaching into practice, equipping themselves with it. This gave good impressions to the people.

I keenly realized that they left particularly good impressions on the people like me who are contaminated with the spiritual degeneration in the capitalist society.

It is very important, needless to say, to give education to younger generation in particular in pushing forward the work of transforming people.

The article 39 of the Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stipulates:

"The State carries into effect the principles of socialist pedagogy and brings up the rising generation to be steadfast revolutionaries who fight for society and the people, to be men of a new communist mould who are knowledgeable, virtuous and healthy."

I was struck with admiration when I saw such education being thoroughly given in all realms.

The Korean revolution shows an example in realizing a new human emancipation.

It is solving the important and difficult task through the ideological revolution, considering the overall transformation of man as the main link in the revolutionary work.

In relation to the prospect for the human history of the 21st century, I shall follow with keen attention what role the aspect of human revolution is to play in the Korean revolution, how the possibility for stereotyped formality is to be surmounted in the ideological education so as to give free scope to the rich individuality of all members of the society.

In my greetings at the National Conference of Social Scientists held in Pyongyang in April 1972, I said that today the Juche idea is spreading over the five continents across seas and that it has become the motive force of social progress and brilliantly lightens the future of world history.

It gives us great pleasure to note that the world-historic significance of the Juche idea has been testified by a variety of events for the recent five years.

These marvellous achievements centre on the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the creator of the immortal Juche idea and the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

It is the toiling masses who make and advance history. And yet their successful role as creator of history is made possible only by the wise guidance of an outstanding leader.

The Korean people have achieved victory and prosperity, because they pushed ahead with the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction under the sole guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, arming themselves thoroughly with his revolutionary ideas and rallied rock-firm around him.

I wish to bless and praise the Korean people for making new histories of Korea and the world and developing them under the guidance of the great leader.

I read books to study the integral system of ideology, theory and method with President Kim Il Sung's immortal Juche idea as its cream. Then in September 1975 I had the honour of meeting the President and hearing his words dealing with a wide range of matters including the fundamental principle of philosophy and the political problems at present.

At that time he modestly treated me, a Japanese scientist, and kindly answered my questions. This made me keenly realize that I was meeting a great man to whom I could put whatever academic or political question that was a headache to me.

When I look back at that time, the stroll I took in the garden of Munsuri Guest House alive with beautiful

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Speeches Made at International Seminar on Juche Idea

(Continued from Page 3)

flowers in full bloom comes back to my mind as if it just happened only yesterday.

In the beginning of my speech I said that behind our delegation are the Japanese working masses who are seriously studying the Juche idea to apply it in practice.

I know full well that among them, particularly among the youth, there are many who revere and respect President Kim Il Sung as their great teacher and their great leader.

The human history keeps developing, raising the new, hitherto-unknown problems one after another. So, the working masses should look to a gifted leader, an outstanding thinker and theoretician, for his activities, if they are to have a correct guiding principle which emanates from his penetrative and farsighted analysis of these problems.

May President Kim Il Sung enjoy good health and keep up the valuable activities so as to give greater encouragement to the toiling masses of different countries in their hard struggle!

Before concluding my speech I would like, with such a hope, to call on you, members of various delegations, comrades and friends, to reverentially wish the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung a long life in good health and exclaim hurrah for great Kimilsungism whose cream is the immortal Juche idea.

The Creation of the Juche Idea Is an Important Contribution to the Ideological Development and Practice of Our Epoch

Armando Lopez Salinas, Member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the Spanish Communist Party

Mr. Chairman,
Dear delegates,
Comrades from the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Taking part in the International Seminar on the Juche Idea, I would like, before going into the main subject, to express our thanks for the invitation extended to us Spanish Communists to be present here today with you.

The present Seminar makes it possible to express once again the common feelings of many peoples fighting for independence and sovereignty on the road to socialism.

It is our firm belief that we should carry out our national revolution on the basis of all nations joining forces and accumulating experiences in the struggle for socialism and against imperialism, colonialism, all forms of exploitation and oppression. Our delegation would like to contribute to this Seminar by affirming our positive international solidarity and by informing you of the characteristics of our specific conditions and our independent policy.

In the process of 40 years of struggle against the Franco dictatorship following the stage of the armed struggle, we advanced the idea of national union.

Over the past 40 years our Party has always regarded not a few vanguards but the masses as the principal master, and has insisted and is insisting all the time that it was and is possible to finally destroy fascism and pave the way to democracy only when the entire people turn out to fight for liberty.

Thus, the policy of alliance with all democratic and anti-Franco socio-political forces designed to unite the majority of the masses in the struggle for the afore-said common goal, namely, the reconstruction of democracy, was concretized through prolonged efforts.

The initiative in this struggle was always in the hands of the working class of our country that was heading the broad popular movement for democracy embracing the rural masses, cultural workers, women, youth, petty and medium bourgeois and even the non-monopolistic bourgeois.

The understanding of the importance of the role of the Church and Christians in our society was one of the decisive factors guaranteeing success for this political line.

This policy of the Communists in relation to the Church that has provided the ideological ground to the fascist rebellion and, later, acquiesced and even lauded repressions won over to the side of the democratic cause broad sections of the believers and pastors, and even the upper crust of the religious organizations. This hand-offering policy accompanied by profound and comprehensive ideological deliberation brought the believers and ourselves to the realization that it was unwarranted to erect barriers between the believers and the unbelievers to confront them with each other in the struggle against social injustices and for democracy and socialism.

Realizing that people are classified not by their faith but by their class identity as exploiter or exploited, we enlisted thousands of religious believers in the revolutionary ranks for the benefit of our Party, although some people did not understand the Leninist policy.

We do not think this problem only concerns Spain.

We believe that millions of people adhering to various religions are knocking at the door of the revolution.

Not only in the matter of religious men but in other kinds of matters as well, we should as Marxist classics pointed out find out our theoretical formulas in the practice.

As Marxism is creative and critical, the scientific methods should in fact accord with the life of the peoples. The Juche idea concerning the political independence of all parties is an idea we approve of, and the correctness of this idea has been confirmed in the political life of our country.

According to our experience, this mass political line has resulted in bringing about the democratic, constitutional and peaceful onset which we are now witnessing.

This process is now going on amidst the general crisis of capitalism.

It acquires special significance in the struggle for the democratization of our country that our Party and other democratic political parties and social organizations have been legalized.

As has been referred to on many occasions, even the bourgeoisie had to admit that the legalization of the Communist Party was the most important guarantee for the beginning of the process of democratization with the participation of the working class and various other sections of the people without resorting to new violent resistance.

Thus, elections were held on June 15 this year for the first time after 1936. We value their results, but nevertheless we remember that the elections were not normal and democratic.

In order to cope with the anti-communistic military reaction that had been in power for 40 years, we seized on the duration of 40 days, regarding each day as good as a year.

Although the elections had many coercive factors, we made use of the occasion to launch open and lawful election campaigns beneficial to our advance along the free road of socialism.

Our campaigns aroused the urban and rural multitudes, and six million people attended our meetings.

After all, the election campaigns showed the broad masses the true image of a party to be reformed in a revolutionary way to meet the specific requirement of our country.

Such a reform is neither dogmatic nor factional, much less aimed at benefiting the interests of the people of another country.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung has explained splendidly, when man is given the central position in history and the masses are regarded as the masters, it is possible to push forward the revolution and eliminate flunkeyism towards great powers.

We anticipate better results in the forthcoming elections to local governments and legislative bodies than in the June 15 elections.

During the June 15 elections the ultra-rightists fussed about a coup d'etat, applying pressure on us by openly stating that if the Communists occupied many seats in the parliament, a coup d'etat would take place. This caused us to lose a great number of votes to the middle-of-the-road democratic parties, which we could otherwise have won. But the general results scored by the left forces in the elections show that these forces obtained half the approval votes and, in many areas, the greater majority.

In the new favourable conditions the Communists will continue the parliamentary struggle, unite with the democratic forces and rouse them to the just struggle for the restoration of the class and democratic rights of the working people.

In order to build up democracy it is necessary to overcome the economic crisis and guarantee all rights of the citizens, and thus surmount the political crisis and establish a democratic and open Constitution which will pave the way to advanced democracy, or perspectively, the way to free socialism.

The Spanish Communists are of the opinion that in order to continue the scientific and technical revolution stimulating the development of the productive forces, namely, to accelerate the process leading to socialism, it is essential to unite in the worker-peasant alliance all social forces interested in the building of socialism and especially to embrace the cultural workers.

This means that herein lie the solutions to all serious problems arising from the injustices and oppression engendered by capitalism.

The Korean Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung understood this earlier than anyone else in a manner consonant with their specific conditions and learned to unite the broad sections of the people including the national bourgeoisie in the liberation wars.

Mr. Chairman,
Delegates,

Comrade Kim Il Sung who has developed the struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people in terms of ideology, has combined the requirements of the Juche idea thoroughly with those of the international proletarian spirit, thereby making it clear that the liberation struggle of each people is an integral part of the world revolution.

Therefore, we express our approval for the Juche idea which, by developing the Marxist ideas, explains that the popular masses are the masters of the revolution and the construction of a new society, and that they are the driving force of the revolution and construction.

Yes, we consider that only when there is the complete independence of each people in their revolutionary activities and only when there is the complete self-reliant defence of the Party and the state leading the revolution, is it possible to guide creatively and mobilize effectively the people for the struggle against imperialism and all types of oppression. Only when we proceed from this common ground can we bring about necessary relations of solidarity and cooperation between peoples and between Parties fighting for human emancipation.

Our own experiences and the unquestionable experiences of the Korean people and Party as well as the experiences of others prove this to us.

Those who want to resolve the problems of the revolution in their own country are not people who seek to maintain the status quo, nor dogmatists nor those Marxists believing in the so-called Vatican religion.

We cannot confine ourselves to stating that today better conditions should be created than before for advancing the revolutionary struggle.

It will not do to think that the examples which led the working class to victory in the past are equally applicable everywhere today.

No matter how much justified and needed the propaganda about the idea of socialism and about one's historical experiences may be, this is not enough; it is better to rely entirely on one's own strength. Like the members of the Workers' Party of Korea, we must creatively solve important problems arising in each stage of the revolution and in each of our countries.

In order to ensure victory without fail in the revolution, one must carry on the revolution creatively, finding out one's course by critically assimilating the achievements of other peoples' struggle, the long fighting experiences of the worker-peasant movement, and the experiences of socialist construction. On this basis, the working class and different sections of the people in each country should be united.

We are well aware of the correctness of the Juche idea which adheres to the principle of resolving all problems of the socialist revolution and the building of socialism independently.

In the concrete conditions of Spain where a struggle is afoot, we think that this line of independence for enlisting all the popular masses will be invariably described as a completely free multi-party socialism in a society like developed Europe where specific contradictions are entangled and that through the establishment, by the new method of historical alliance, of the leadership of the people that is growing gradually, the state and all apparatuses will be transformed into a socialist society where the exploitation of men by men is liquidated and all human rights are completely ensured.

In this regard we Spanish Communists agree with the Communist parties of other capitalist countries.

At the same time, we think that the independence of each people, each party, each state is needed for the building of a true socialist society in each country, and that its decisive consolidation inevitably requires the struggle against imperialist aggression and the attempt of some states and parties to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and parties.

We deem it inevitable that as long as such aggression and interference exist, solidarity should be developed actively without regard to which country and which party is suffering from them and in what conditions.

We believe that the proposition of Comrade Kim Il Sung is correct which calls upon us to adopt independent, dialectically interlinked internal and external policies and pursue a self-reliant defensive policy as long as here exists inequality in economic growth and some kinds of systems or some countries continue to apply political and social pressure on others.

We are aware that it is necessary and urgent from the viewpoint of such international relations to restrict armament race including the manufacture of nuclear weapons, to repeal military treaties simultaneously, to put an end to the policy of bloc formation, to dismantle foreign military bases and so on, in order to ensure independence and peace in the world.

In the joint struggle against imperialism and all types of domination, the socialist countries, the international working class and the liberation movements of hundreds of millions of people which constitute a great revolutionary force of our times, should set it as their fundamental objective to overcome their inner shortcomings and achieve the most active international solidarity.

Mr. Chairman,
Delegates,

We, the Spanish Communists, are now overflowing with a revolutionary enthusiasm to give every possible support to the just struggle of the peoples for national liberation and independence. Thus, in February this year we adopted and reaffirmed a general resolution at the World Congress in Brussels supporting the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

Once more we scathingly denounce the policy of perpetuating the division of Korea.

There is only one Korea for the Korean people who are fighting for liberty and national independence.

We Spanish Communists and nationalists in our country had a first-hand knowledge of fascist rule.

That is why we condemn before the whole world the oppression and exploitation imposed on the people in the southern half of the Korean peninsula.

We resolutely support all efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea led by the great patriot Comrade Kim Il Sung who is devoting all his energies to the work of achieving his people's reunion.

And we resolutely denounce the Seoul puppet regime's manoeuvres for "cross recognition" in relation to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the imperialists' machinations against the reunification of the Korean people.

Together with these machinations, the supply as at present of large quantities of pre-engaged weapons and even of nuclear weapons, with US troops staying as ever in south Korea, is aimed at perpetuating the division of the country, and it tends to threaten peace in Asia and the world and may cause armed clashes in the Korean peninsula. Therefore, the achievement of Korea's reunification will undoubtedly signify a decisive step forward for world peace and, in particular will be a righteous act to meet the lofty aspirations of the Koreans in the free northern half.

As long as the Korean comrades have unshakable faith in their correct political line and its success and Korea and many countries of the world have political and social forces enough to attain this goal, we Spanish Communists will do everything we can in Europe until this great problem is solved.

As I have already said, this can only be attained through the victory of the progressive forces in each country, and only then, I believe, can many countries overcome the difficulties and contradictions which may possibly exist among the revolutionary forces of many peoples.

At this Seminar today we Spanish Communists would like to extend our greetings and support to all peoples fighting for their political and economic independence.

Their struggle enjoys the support of the democratic forces, particularly the Communists, of Spain.

And the Spanish people today regard as their own those sufferings of the peoples in the southern part of Latin America who are subjected to fascist repression today. These peoples are calling upon us to render active and unceasing solidarity to them. We expect that this movement for solidarity can be unfolded on a still wider scale in Spain.

The demand of the Palestinian people and that of most of the governments of black peoples to put an end to the apartheid in southern Africa represent the demand of the peoples firmly united in the common struggle for the emancipation of all the oppressed on the globe.

Mr. Chairman,
Delegates,

We would like to present the wholehearted thanks of our people, our democratic forces and particularly the Spanish Communists to the Korean people, to the Workers' Party of Korea and their leader and author of the Juche idea Comrade Kim Il Sung who extended unreserved solidarity to us in the difficult time of the Franco dictatorship and continue to do so even now.

We are firmly convinced that this Seminar on the Juche Idea will make a positive contribution to the ideological development of our epoch and to the practice of Marxism and enrich the common wealth of the combatants fighting for the cause of independence, self-reliant defence and social progress.

Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Korean people and the Workers' Party of Korea!

Long live socialism!

Great President KIM IL SUNG Is Real Pride And Deep Hope of All Oppressed Peoples

Chrysanthos Savvides, Special Secretary of the CC of the Cyprus Socialist Party

It is with feelings of gratitude that we have accepted the invitation to come once again to this heroic land of Juche and attend this International Seminar, which, as we believe, will prove to be of great historic importance.

Now I can say that the Seminar is a foursquare success.

Speaking 5 years ago in a Seminar on Scientific Juche Idea I said: Our era, which arrived 100 years after Marx's era and 50 years after Lenin's, is the Juche era wherein revolutionary storms sweep the globe and the people who were oppressed in the past make now their appearance as masters of history.

A large number of the oppressed people of the world got rid of the imperialist yoke and became masters of the state power and means of production whereas socialism is winning victory on a world-wide scale.

The oppressed popular masses awoke to their position and role as masters of nature and society in the course of the sacred struggle for national liberation and class emancipation.

Of course this was not the end of the road. The old colonialists who were chased out from the colonies are now adopting new devilish methods trying to penetrate again through the window and continue the exploitation and oppression against the toiling masses.

All these methods are embodied to that which is known as neo-colonialism.

Viewing the developments of today through crystal clear focus of Juche idea we come to the following conclusions:

The highly sophisticated development of the means of production intensified the intra-capitalist antithesis and led the exploitative circles to a new global approach.

On the economic field the further internationalisation of capital with the multi-national corporations and on the political field the use of proxies and political bridgeheads.

They also try within the sophisticated capitalist countries to lead the working class to an alliance with the ruling class using the national identity as a pretext, in their effort to undermine the policy of the developing countries for better prices of primary materials and high technological development. The oil crisis is a good example.

It also showed that higher prices, when the national resources are not in the hands of the nation, tend to yield even higher profits for the multi-national corporations.

However, the true alliance is among the socialist countries, the developing progressive countries and the working class of the capitalist countries.

On the political field the widespread method is the use of proxies and political bridgeheads. Israel has been a scout example in the Middle East.

The use of colour, ethnic origin, tribe or religion is a basis of division. And this is not a localised phenomenon. We might refer to global bantustanisation. In southern Africa they use colour, in Palestine they use religion, etc.

Often there is a combination of proxies and political bridgeheads. In Korea, for example, there is direct intervention of US imperialism, conveniently covered under better colours and the utilisation of a puppet regime in the South, which is an obvious political bridgehead of foreign interests.

But the people, in a wide anti-imperialist front, relying on their own ability, on their own strength, they will defeat the post-colonialist manoeuvres and they will establish a world free of exploitation, of oppression, of proxies and bridgeheads.

Today it is becoming obvious to more and more people that all these as well as many other very serious phenomena demanded an entirely new guiding idea and correct methods which will enable the masses not only to maintain their independence but also to annihilate any direct or indirect effort to violate this independence which was won after so many bloodsheds.

What were the motives of US imperialism to behave in this criminal way against those two countries is well known to every one of us. Here in Korea they want an advanced line in order to promote their adventurous plans in Asia.

The similarity of the problem of Korea and the problem of Cyprus calls for similar policies for the solution of those problems. Therefore, it is very natural for us the Cypriots to closely follow the wise policies adopted by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung in his effort to reunify his country and restore a democratic life in the other half of the Republic.

The Socialist Party of Cyprus which I represent in this Seminar, is closely following the Juche-based teachings of the respected and beloved Leader, the great hero of the Revolution and the most competent constructor of the most advanced socialist system in the world, and is insistently teaching the people every Juche-based method and tactics so as to finally achieve our noble goals.

The slogans of our Party EVERY PATRIOT AND A SOLDIER, and EVERY HOUSE AND A FORTRESS are the result of full adherence to the Juche-based directive on "self-reliance".

The struggle waged by our Party against foreign economic penetration in the Island is again the fruit of Juche Idea that teaches us that ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE MEANS POLITICAL SUBJUGATION.

These and all other Juche-based teachings are carefully studied by the leadership of the socialist movement thus enriching our knowledge and strengthening our will to fight resolutely for our cause.

As we know the great President Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician, the victorious Marshal who defeated the two imperialist monsters, Japanese and American imperialisms, and within only a very short period has created the miracle of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is the real pride and deep hope of all the oppressed peoples who are today fighting for their independence, for peace and for social justice.

Let the example of Korea be our indomitable force of our struggles, and the Juche philosophy the compass that will guide us to our salvation.

The Cyprus-Korea Friendship Society is now doing a good job. With the Headquarters and the three district Branches of the Society we give lectures and organize study groups who are really absorbing the classic works of the Great Leader. Thousands of progressive people together with the Socialists are celebrating the historic anniversaries of the Korean nation.

Concluding this my speech I deem it my most sacred duty to solemnly salute the supreme leader of our time, President Kim Il Sung, the outstanding thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution and socialist construction, and express to him my best ardent wishes for a long-long and healthy life for the general benefit of the world revolution and of mankind.

Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the greatest living man on the planet!

Long live the heroic Korean people!

Long live the world revolution and its vanguard, the working class!

Speeches Made at International Seminar on Juche Idea

We Too, Like the People of the DPRK, Shall Be Master of Our Destiny

Frances Beal, Chairman of the "US Juche Study Group" and General Manager of the US Newspaper "Guardian"

Members of the Organizing Committee,

Esteemed Delegates,

On behalf of the Guardian Newsweekly and the US-Juche Study Group, I bring you greetings from the progressive people of the United States. I further wish to offer the warmest congratulations to President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and founder of the Juche idea on this auspicious occasion.

This International Seminar which is taking place in the birthplace of Juche is a suitable setting for our deliberations. The attendance of 190 delegates from some 70 countries is a testimony to the ever-increasing desire of the world's peoples for independence, freedom and human dignity. It is further testimony to the ever-increasing interest in Juche, the ideological and theoretical system developed by the great leader President Kim Il Sung as the principal guide to the Korean revolution.

All of us have much to learn from the DPRK's example. This nation, once an oppressed colonial semi-feudal country, has developed into a modern socialist society, completely rebuilding in the process from the destruction wrought by Japan in the Second World War and by US imperialism during the Korean War.

The DPRK is an inspiring illustration of what is possible in today's world. In an epoch where the struggles for national liberation and socialism are the main trends that characterize the present era, the experiences of Korea and the Juche concept which guides this revolutionary process have a universal significance.

It is of particular importance to the great majority of the people of the United States, precisely because it is US imperialism which is the main obstacle to the just aspirations for peace, freedom and democracy of most of the world's peoples.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was an important turning-point for the Korean people. An important front of the worldwide confrontation with the forces of fascism and reaction, this struggle, organized and led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, provided the context in which the Juche idea was first developed and worked out in practice.

As we all know, the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle ended in a historic victory: Korea was liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule—a domination that had lasted nearly half a century.

Once the historic task of independence was accomplished, the Korean people embarked on a struggle to build a modern socialist state.

During this period, the people of the DPRK led by their vanguard, the Workers' Party commanded by President Kim Il Sung, demonstrated time and again the great vitality of Juche through practice.

—Politically, the DPRK has shown that it is a model of principled independence during a time when the world communist movement is experiencing a number of stresses and strains due to conflicting points of view.

—Economically, the DPRK has assumed its role as an advanced socialist industrial state despite enormous difficulties imposed by world imperialism.

—Militarily, relying strictly on itself and its self-defence capabilities the DPRK has repeatedly stood up to provocations by US imperialism and the puppet fascist regime in south Korea.

We witness all around us the fruits of this perspective: the tremendous advances made in agriculture and industry; free medical care and education, dignified employment for each citizen; an absence of poverty and humiliation; and much, much more. All these things were possible because President Kim Il Sung understood the importance of independence, the importance of building an economy based on Korea's capabilities and resources, and so crucial in a world where imperialist aggression is commonplace, the critical importance of a self-reliant defense capability.

The Korean revolution in carrying out the national liberation struggle and building a strong, sovereign state provides a model of development and progress that has brought much interest in Korea and the Juche ideology which guides it. This is a positive development.

The Korean experience in many of its particulars has a universality which stretches beyond its own national boundaries.

Up to the time of World War II, two-thirds of the world's peoples were oppressed and exploited by colonialism and imperialism. The world-wide struggle against fascism exacerbated the contradictions inherent to the capitalist world. The growth of socialism in the world combined with the growing demands for independence and self-determination of dependent nations seriously threatened the ability of the old colonial powers to maintain hegemonistic rule.

Peoples who had been suffering humiliation and domination began to stir. One nation after another in Africa, Asia and Latin America heightened the struggles for independence and freedom. Today in the United Nations we can see the end result of this process. There has been an abrupt change in the balance of forces on a global scale. The list of colonial territories diminishes more and more each year. Today, the great majority of the world's peoples have attained political independence. The valiant struggle of the Vietnamese people is the culmination of this long historical process. It was a victory, not only for Vietnam, but for all those forces around the world who are struggling for true independence, self-determination, peace and democracy.

Today on the continent of Africa, the scene of intense anti-imperialist confrontation, the peoples have risen like a mighty sword to cut the tentacles from the racist, apartheid imperialist monster. The stage has been set and we see the drama being played out right before our eyes: the masses are proving that they are the true makers of history; that the people alone are responsible for their own destiny.

This is the very quintessence of the Juche concept.

However a new form of domination has entered the arena. While the old forms of domination are no longer possible, neo-colonialism and the economic rape of the countries of the third world continue under this new face. The development of the non-aligned movement and the demands for a new economic order reflect the new level of struggle that is presently taking place on a world-scale.

The US has built a powerful military apparatus to protect the material and political interests of its empire. It maintains military bases across the globe and has a history of intervention and aggression against nations and peoples who threaten its hegemony and its interests.

This places the United States in direct confrontation with the vast majority of the world's peoples who desire freedom and independence. It poses new questions for those countries which fought so long for their sovereignty and now find themselves still in the grip of a foreign vise. Some of these nations, while posing before the world as independent entities, are still not masters of their countries. President Kim Il Sung has emphasized in his many writings that in order for the masses to fulfill their destiny as a nation, a people must have genuinely independent government and practice absolute independence in politics. In this regard, the great leader of the Korean people has said:

"The government that acts under pressure from or instructions of others cannot be called a genuine people's government responsible for the destiny of the people. A country with this sort of government cannot be regarded as an independent sovereign state.

"The principle of independence in politics demands complete equality and mutual respect among all nations. It opposes both subjugating others and being sugjugated by others. A nation that subjugates others can never be free itself."

The lessons to be drawn from this perspective are critical.

First, any nation that doesn't have a self-sufficient economy, cannot practice genuine political independence. If one's national economy is controlled by foreign corporations and investments, then the structures of the economy remain deformed and impoverished. The nation cannot meet the people's material demands and truly guarantee them their rightful role as masters of the state and society.

Second, given the rapacious nature of world imperialism, its aggressive military intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, it is vital that each sovereign nation be able to defend itself against the possibility of aggression. In order to truly guarantee this need, one cannot depend on outsiders to provide the necessary arms and munitions. One cannot be at the beck and call of others, or let others decide defense policies. A self-reliant defense capability, therefore, protects the independent economy and ensures the political sovereignty of the nation.

Dear friends,

While self-reliance in carrying out the national liberation struggle and socialist construction must be upheld, this, of course, does not negate the desire, nor the need for world-wide solidarity and proletarian internationalism.

As President Kim Il Sung has stated:

"The independence we advocate is by no means separated from proletariaq internationalism. There can be no internationalism separated from independence and vice versa.

"It does not befit a communist to turn his back on proletarian internationalism under the pretext of maintaining independence. This means simply sliding into ethnocentrism."

"...patriotism and internationalism are inseparable. He who does not love his own country cannot be loyal to internationalism, and he who is unfaithful to internationalism cannot be faithful to his own country and people."

These are crucial lessons for our era. And they have a particular importance to the US people. Where do we stand.

What are our interests? Do we stand with the peoples of the world or do we stand with the imperialists?

Esteemed Delegates!

Let me use Korea as a significant example.

We are all aware that the single most important cause of the tragic national division of the Korean nation is the intervention of US imperialism on the side of the fascists and partitionists who have been propped up by one US Administration after another since Korea was "temporarily" divided in the aftermath of World War II.

We are also aware that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has promulgated one reasonable proposal after another to reunify Korea, only to be met with rejection by the US imperialists and the Seoul fascists.

The DPRK's 5-point plan for reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung in June 1973, remains the single reasonable proposal to end national division and achieve a united, prosperous and peaceful Korea.

This proposal, in essence, stipulates,

1. The withdrawal of all foreign troops and halting the introduction of weapons from abroad and a substantial reduction in the size of the armies and armaments of both the DPRK and south Korea.

2. The launching of cooperative ventures between the two sections in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields.

3. The convening of a Great National Congress attended by representatives of various classes, mass organizations and political organizations of both sides.

4. The creation of a north-south confederation under a single name, leaving the two existing social systems as they are for the time being.

5. The establishment of cooperation in external activities. This also includes the proposal that Korea enter the UN as one country, either as a single unified state or as a confederal republic before full reunification is achieved.

It is quite obvious from the tone and content of this proposal that Juche is the guiding principle in the policy of the DPRK for national reunification.

It represents a concrete plan that can bring an end to the tragic division of the Korean nation and people on terms that are more than just.

The entire progressive and peace-loving world supports this 5-point proposal. Only a handful of countries, led by US imperialism, and the Japanese militarists are opposed. The Pak Jung Hi dictatorship, of course, fanatically opposes this plan and has sought to distort its meaning and sabotage its fulfillment in hundreds of ways.

But while the US government and the military and economic entities in whose interest it reigns, may oppose this proposal, there is a growing body of thought in the United States, that the support of the dictatorship must end. That a movement in solidarity with the Korean people is emerging in the United States should not be surprising.

As President Kim Il Sung noted above, a nation that subjugates another can never be free itself.

For the people of the US, the struggle of the Korean people against the fascist dictatorship, US neo-colonial domination and for reunification has a particular significance.

Our two peoples are bound together by a common tie. The small class of bankers and monopoly capitalists who prop up the south Korean dictatorship and oppress and exploit the Korean people, constitute the very same class that exploits and oppresses American workers, nationally oppressed peoples and women in our homeland.

When US banks and corporations started "investing" in the exploitation of other peoples in other lands, their "capital" was itself a reflection of the monopoly capitalist system. For it came out of the profits they had realized from the labour of American workers, the slave system and the super exploitation of nationally oppressed peoples, and the thievery of the lands and resources of the native American and Mexican peoples. This is historical fact.

Today, imperialism uses its economic and political oppression of other countries as a means of holding down the workers at home. When the workers demand a greater share of the wealth they produce, the large corporations threaten them with "runaway" shops which they will set up in south Korea and other third world countries. They threaten them with loss of job or curtailment of pay since they have available to them an industrial reserve—a literal army of unemployed that includes the jobless in both south Korea and the United States.

And when it comes to a fight—as it did in Vietnam—who will be called upon to die for the greater glories of imperialism in Korea? The sons, husbands and fathers primarily of the American working class.

The political repercussions for the US people are significant.

We can point to the growing repressive agencies in the US which desperately try to curtail the growing political discontent. FBI, CIA and police dossiers have been compiled on millions of citizens as "subversive" elements. And the attacks on civil liberties are increasing daily. The deterioration of the economy due to the full scale military preparedness that the US maintains to govern its widespread empire takes its toll in runaway inflation and now, in chronic unemployment. The social decay within the US is readily apparent.

Drug addiction and prostitution increase steadily; the lack of decent housing and access to medical care for working people have become critical; cutbacks in education and other social services are but a small indication of the price the masses of American people must bear to support the continued existence of the small monopolist-class of leeches which control the US government.

For all these reasons, the great majority of the American people have an overwhelming interest in supporting the struggle of the Korean people and other people oppressed by our imperialist government and the multi-national corporations. This realization has brought to birth a small but growing number of US citizens who adamantly oppose US imperialist policy in south Korea. It opposes the support of the Pak government and has touched broad sectors of the US population: staunch anti-imperialists, members of the church, Korean residents in the US, communists, liberal forces, humanitarian organizations, etc.

The scandal that erupted when it was discovered that the Korean Central Intelligence Agency had bribed and corrupted a great number of US politicians, brought further attention to the fascist conditions prevailing in Korea.

More US citizens than ever before are conscious that a despotic, tyrannical regime, kept in place with US military and economic support exists in south Korea. This provides an improved climate for those working to build solidarity with the Korean people.

In the recent period a number of actions have occured in the US to support the just struggle of the Korean people. The New York-based Committee in Solidarity with the Korean people launched a significant petition campaign among the population for withdrawal of US troops. Aided by other organizations, the group released the names of some 6,000 Americans who signed the petitions in June. This group, and many others, participated in the international month of solidarity from June 25 to July 27. During that period, they conducted a public showing of the DPRK film, "The Steel-makers".

On our west coast, the Korea Research and Action Committee has just begun publication of a new bimonthly magazine devoted to withdrawal of US troops and peaceful reunification. This group participated in a progressive human rights demonstration June 11 in San Francisco that had as one of its slogans, "US out of Korea".

The committee, among its other work, has also organized slide shows about US intervention in Korea which have been shown in dozens of places before large audiences. Members of this group, one of whose activists attended the Brussels conference on Korea, have also spoken before classes at several large California universities, including the University of California at Berkeley on the US role in Korea.

Another group, the US out of Korea Committee of Youth Against War and Fascism—has initiated and participated in many many protests against the continued US presence in south Korea. On June 25 it joined other participants in another "human rights" rally in New York City. Again one of its slogans was withdrawal of US troops and military equipment from Korea. On June 29, this group initiated a protest action in New York City against the heavily publicized movie premiere of the film, "MacArthur," a bourgeois glorification of the life of the notorious US general who ravaged the DPRK during the temporary advance of US troops into the north during the Korean war in the 1950's. Several top Pentagon officials attended the premiere.

An important development in our country was a conference held in New York City last April. Sponsored by the Committee for a New Direction for US Korea policy, this Ad Hoc group opposes the south Korean puppet government and demands the withdrawal of US troops and weapons.

Over 100 invited representatives from three continents gathered at the United Nations Church Center for a series of speeches, workshops and discussions focusing on US Korea policy. Members of the public also attended the sessions.

Resolutions adopted called for removal of all nuclear weapons from Korea; withdrawal of all US troops and conventional weapons; the end of all US military and economic aid to Pak's regime; Support for the reunification of Korea and a demand that President Carter improve communications with the DPRK.

Significantly, the conference brought together a large number of Korean exiles, many of whom were former government and military officials under the Pak regime.

Our own newspaper, the Guardian, which is the largest circulation, independent left weekly in North America and the Guardian Committee in Support of Korean Reunification, supported all of these actions and our members and readers took an active part.

The Guardian plays an important role in the US in tearing down the distorted picture of world events which the bourgeois press promotes.

It also covers the solidarity struggles and people's struggles for social justice which never get coverage in the monopoly-owned media.

Most importantly, in honour of the 65th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, our Guardian publications released volume one of the book, "on Juche in our Revolution." Volume 2 of this collection contains some important theoretical contributions to the entire revolutionary and world communist movements, and had just been completed when I left the country.

This was an important step for us. The concentrated weight of bourgeois ideology which pervades every US institution in which ideas are shaped is a powerful force that is not readily overcome. Among the masses of workers, many assumptions basic to bourgeois rule—property "rights", bourgeois "democracy", male chauvinism, racism, individualism—still retain a powerful grip. All this is fed by a carefully cultivated anti-intellectualism designed to make ideology suspect and at the same time to make the masses believe themselves incapable of grasping theoretical concepts.

Our publication of "on Juche" is an important weapon in the war of ideas which is unfolding in the US today. Although these 2 volumes deal specifically with Korea, they have international significance.

The US-Juche Study Group is using these works to further their knowledge and help them understand more profoundly, the significance of Juche to the US revolutionary process.

A number of groups and organizations have already invited me to make presentations to their constituencies and to write articles on the DPRK and Juche upon my return.

All of these activities, though far from adequate, show that the movement in support of the Korean people is growing in the US. Many have expressed interest in what is unfolding in the DPRK. The bourgeois press boycott on the DPRK in the US is nearly 100% effective. Yet, through publications like the Guardian, and through activities like the Korean solidarity committees, some information is beginning to slip through.

I could recite a very long list which only goes to prove that US imperialism is the number one oppressor and exploiter of mankind today.

The US solidarity movements with Korea and other oppressed nations are carried out in conjunction with the ongoing struggles of the US people against racism, militarism, economic exploitation, political repression and the degradation of women. It is part and parcel of the world-wide struggle against imperialism which has found its revolutionary storm center among the peoples and countries of the third world—that is, of that world embracing primarily the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America which were subjugated for so many years by the advanced capitalist power.

This is the significance of Juche to the US people. We see our future as integrally connected to the successful outcome of these confrontations.

In this context, the importance of Korea to the world system of US imperialism as well as the military threat the presence of US troops and armaments constitute, make the question of Korea not just a question for the Korean people, but one for all who choose liberty over oppression, for all who choose national sovereignty over foreign rule.

The US people so choose, we too are part of the growing tide who demand a life of dignity and respect. This is a tide that cannot be turned back.

The struggles of the world's peoples for independence and self-determination, for control over their natural resources, for genuine sovereignty for social progress are preparing the ground and planting the seeds for the emancipation of the US people from bourgeois class rule. The struggle for socialism is an irreversible trend of the current era. One day soon, we too, like the people of the DPRK, and other nations which have established regimes shall be master of our destiny. Free to develop a life of dignity and respect—free to unleash the tremendous productive, technological capabilities of our nation and the creative energy of our people.

Free to take our place in the community of nations as a respected friend of the peoples of the world.

Thank you.

-Long live the friendship between the Korean and US peoples!

-Long live the esteemed leader of the Korean people, party and state, President Kim Il Sung!

-Long live Juche!

The Juche Idea Is an Everlasting Source of Strength For Its Splendid Example, Magnetism and Inspiration

Genaro Carnero Checa, General Secretary of the Latin American Federation of Journalists

Mr. Chairman,

First of all I would like to refer to two questions.

The first question is this.

Exactly eight years ago on September 18 the first international meeting of journalists was held in Pyongyang.

Marshal Kim Il Sung was kind enough to meet more than 200 people from all parts of the world and taught them what the journalists should do to serve the people. From then on we became Korea's friends. Everybody gathered here at this seminar is a true, brotherly friend of Korea.

So, Mr. Chairman, recalling this fact I would like you to convey our greetings to Marshal Kim Il Sung, in the name of the Latin American Federation of Journalists and all the journalists.

The second question is this.

The Marshal attained his 65th birthday last April.

At the time I wrote a book entitled "Kim Il Sung—A Life Devoted to Socialism" to be dedicated to him.

Therefore, I hope you, Mr. Chairman, to present this book to him, on behalf of the entire journalists of Latin America, and particularly, of the 70 colleagues who are anxious to see this book reach him to commemorate the militant and revolutionary 65th birthday.

With regard to the great leader the great Cuban revolutionary Fidel Castro said:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung is one of the most eminent, outstanding and heroic socialist leaders of the present era. His history is one of the most beautiful histories devoted to socialist cause."

This is what Fidel Castro said. He is also a hero. So he well knows what a hero means.

This quotation is placed in the first page of my book.

It is a great honour for me to take part in the debate at this international seminar attended by many authoritative delegates from different countries of five continents.

Male and female delegates with different colours, ideas, ages, faiths, occupations and customs flocked to this charming city.

Pyongyang which has received us generously can be called the capital of the third

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Speeches Made at International Seminar on Juche Idea

(Continued from Page 5)

world.

This kind of meeting could never be held elsewhere.

This is not accidental.

What idea encouraged and inspired us so and caused us

to gather here at this place?

It is none other than the great Juche idea.

The Juche idea which respects all people's sovereignty and their will and faith is appealing to our people. This idea provides us people with liberty, convenience, houses, studies and bread, so that we can live full and animated lives and enjoy our rights perfectly.

This is a historical progress, and the third world is expressing everlasting gratitude.

And mankind that is suffering from the cancer of division will soon see the solid and great fruit of the Juche idea.

The Juche idea is the banner of our unity.

We came to Pyongyang, carrying the Juche idea with us, full of delight and passion; we came here to offer our sincere thanks to Marshal Kim Il Sung.

At present the whole world is becoming an arena where epoch-making, historic events are taking place.

The peoples are fighting against colonialism and neo-colonialism and for national independence and complete sovereignty and for liberty, democracy and peace.

Nobody, no nation is excluded from this forceful struggle.

Panama is demanding the Canal which is an inseparable part of this homeland.

Bangladesh is demanding the minimum economic improvement.

Puerto Rico wants to be freed from iron chains. Nor Palestine wants to live in slavery any more. Zimbabwe is also fighting for her liberty.

In this way the whole world, the third world has risen up; it is whirling, is battling, demanding freedom and independence.

Korea and the Juche idea are precisely the banner, the standard of this struggle.

This idea is the standard of struggle, the true standard, the standard of victory.

Therefore, we visited here, bringing with us all our problems, and loudly declare that Pyongyang is the capital of the third world.

Our demands, our dreams and hopes are great.

US imperialism, which always remains the most heinous enemy of mankind, has carried out formidable offensives against the peoples of the third world everywhere in the world. Carter who is occupying the White House now has been resorting to a total strategy for aggression on the one hand and, on the other, indulging in demagoguery. US imperialism clamours for "peace" and "human rights", but in actual fact, in Asia, Middle East, Africa and Latin America it is poking the fire which can cause war and conflict. What could be more hypocritical than this?

An American described Carter as holding an olive in one hand and an atom bomb in the other.

Korea knows it well.

Carter's behaviour with regard to the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea is nothing but a smoke-screen of the Pentagon.

Under the pretext of the aggressive "treaty" between the puppets and the US, he does not withdraw US troops as he pledged during his election campaign.

He is trying to make the UN resolution a scrap of paper. Under the patronage of the US State Department and encouraged by President Carter's smile and Secretary of State Vance's cynicism, Pak Jung Hi continues to slaughter patriots.

And the US Secretary of State has made trip through the Arab world but we well know that it was of no avail. This fellow just caused distrust among the brothers of the same blood.

Similar things are happening in Africa.

For their interests, the US imperialists are encouraging the apartheid policy and the hostile policy towards revolutionary Angola.

In Latin America too fiends such as Somoza and Ponochet Videla receive instructions from Washington, work hand in glove with the White House and are hatching plots with Carter.

On the other hand, countless numbers of Chileans, Uruguayans and Nicaraguans are being persecuted, tortured and killed.

Marshal Kim Il Sung taught that we must have no illusion about imperialism. We must not forget this teaching. We must remember it and act independently.

For its population, vast natural resources and potentialities, the third world has appeared as the most powerful force in our age.

With the huge population and natural resources we must triumph over imperialism.

At this Pyongyang International Seminar attended by delegates of the third world our sufferings and hopes must be discussed. Thus we will have a firm resolve to wage a relentless struggle against imperialism.

Imperialism is afraid of the third world. The White House is trying to undermine the third world through partitionism, the hypocritical weapon of our times.

The people cannot win victory, if they are divided.

Ours is a people's age.

It is an age where socialism is triumphing throughout the globe.

It is an age where the people's resistance to Yankee domination has become a common phenomenon throughout the globe.

Nobody, nothing can stop our advance.

Therefore, I consider that in the Pyongyang Declaration to be adopted at this historic seminar we should call for the closest solidarity of the third world peoples and a struggle against the partitionist policy of imperialism.

The peoples' setbacks, sufferings or victories are neither imported nor exported by anybody.

Each people is accumulating its own experience.

Everybody will learn with his own brains.

Then, the US imperialists and fascists will no longer be able to do nasty things again in this world after the peoples drew bitter lessons from Spain, Germany and Chile.

Meanwhile, we may say that the heroism of Viet Nam is enough to stun all enemies on the globe.

But the peoples must deeply study and reflect on their setbacks and learn lessons therefrom.

Of course, they should study and get inspired from the already won victories and have hopes.

The Juche idea, the triumphant banner of the Korean revolution, is an excellent example, a magnetic power, a source of inspiration, an eternal spring of teachings.

Each country's experience cannot be a cure-all or suitable prescription to another country's reality.

At this seminar we should grasp the worldwide value of this brilliant idea and adopt specific measures for applying this idea in all cases.

In this connection we had better think first of the Juche idea and Marshal Kim Il Sung, its founder, who is near and dear to us and whom we always respect.

The Juche idea has a long and hard, arduous history until it was conceived and created. It was not given by God.

Korea was submerged in the dark under the rule of Japanese imperialism.

There were not many proletarians and they were weak. They failed to become the "self-conscious class" who grasped their task and destiny, as Marx put it, and remained a mere class.

Bourgeois democracy which was inadequate and had many limitations could not solve all problems arising in the revolution.

The situation was tragic.

It was around this time that a 13-year-old youth embarked on the fulfilment of the great task of saving the Korean revolution from the crisis; through all sorts of hardships and obstacles he explored a unique road to salvage the Korean revolution and found the Communist Party.

This youth, this man was Marshal Kim Il Sung.

His plan was materialized. He found the means and put it into practice and tested it through guerrilla warfare.

This was his first achievement.

Along the road he explored, he fought for 15 years in primeval forests in the most rugged mountains.

Along this Juche road he triumphed over Japanese imperialism and returned to Pyongyang victoriously in 1945 and started the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

In this way he founded a Republic, established a powerful armed force and founded a Party.

Later he completely routed the Yankees in the war against them.

Splendidly applying the Juche idea, he is building socialist Korea.

Thus Korea has become the homeland of Juche.

Marshal Kim Il Sung said that Juche is a Korean word in our age.

Juche is victory.

We must interpret and analyse all these, if we are to study the Juche idea at this seminar and imprint it on our work and our hearts.

We must know that Juche is not an imitation or copy, but a creation of the brilliant leader and the heroic Korean people. It is not theory for theory's sake.

Juche is thought, action, practice.

Juche is a heroic creation, creation of each people and for each people.

Therefore, comrades and friends, along with the Juche of Korea, there are and must be the Juche of Syria, the Juche of Peru, the Juche of Madagascar, the Juche of Cameroon, the Juche of the third world, the Juche of all nations of the third world. Because each people is the master of the revolution of its country.

If we interpret it differently, we would be negating our own Juche. If the third world is to achieve progress in unity, we should recognize our differences and common denominators and respect each other. By all means we should build a huge edifice called the third world and should arrive at a definite point through thousands of tactics. Mankind advances but there are diverse roads to take. Where there is no road it must be opened. Once you are resolved to open it, you will have it.

But the goal is one. So let us advance towards that one goal.

Future belongs solely to us.

Comrades and friends,

In closing I cannot but recall that on the basis of international experience, proletarian internationalism and incomparably valuable experience, Korea has creatively applied and developed Marxism-Leninism on the Juche principle.

Soon we shall be greeting the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution in Russia, the world's first socialist revolution led wisely by Lenin. On the occasion of this fervent seminar I would like to pay warm tribute to Lenin.

As a Marxist-Leninist, as a believer of the Juche idea, I shout, Long live Lenin! and Long live Marxism-Leninism! I shout "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the brilliant Juche idea!"

And I shout "Long live Kimilsungism!" historically linking the brightest aspects of the contemporary political thought.

As a Latin American fighting against US imperialism and for the second independence, I will return home with Juche teachings deep in my heart, in order to make our revolution the heroic creation of Tupac Amaru, Bolivar, Idalgo, Marti.

Thank you, Korea.

Thank you, Marshal Kim Il Sung.

We want to see Korea reunited as soon as possible.

I wish Marshal Kim Il Sung a long life in good health.

Long live Korea and the Korean people!

Long live socialist revolution!

friendly Korean people who have won victories in the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved great leader, brilliant commander who defeated imperialism and gratifier of the people's aspiration.

It also gives me pleasure that we are able to meet through the seminar to study the Juche idea, an idea that man is master of everything and decides everything.

The Juche idea is an idea that man is the master of the world and that it is man who transforms nature and develops society; it is a theory that systematically elucidated for the first time that each nation can solve all problems in the revolution and construction by its own efforts and with an independent and creative spirit.

This idea should be disseminated and consolidated in the developing countries in order to promote cooperation among them, step up their joint struggle and enhance their position in the world.

The Juche idea develops one's independent spirit and creative ability, rejects opportunism and enhances national consciousness and helps to further enlist the people's strength, relying on one's own efforts.

The great Korean people, guided by the Juche idea, built a firm independent national economy that ensures political independence and gained excellent and successful experience in developing productive forces and raising living standards.

Great successes were achieved in the socialist revolution and construction and mass movements unfolded. As a result, the Korean people displayed an inexhaustible strength and a tremendous work of construction was carried out with success; factories increased and science and technology developed, literature and arts flowered out, a struggle was launched against bureaucratism and a revolutionary work method established. However, these endeavours and victories have been unable to eliminate the people's pains, sacrifices and tragedies, because of the interference of external forces who have divided Korea against its people's desire and obstruct territorial integrity and national reunification.

The unity of Korea and the Korean nation is a historical truth that can never be ignored. From ancient times the Korean nation lived on one territory, with one language, one culture and one history, sharing joys and sorrows.

Nobody has had any doubt about the unity of Korea ever since immediately after liberation when the US armed forces landed in south Korea and prevented Korean reunification and did not allow the south Korean people to express free will up until now when they are making incessant provocations in order to plunge the DPRK and Asia and the whole world into conflagrations of war.

Therefore, one of the most important policies of the Workers' Party of Korea is that of putting into effect the proposal made by the great President Kim Il Sung—to remove the military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, to effect cooperation between the two parts of Korea, to convoke a Great National Congress represented by people of all walks of life and political parties and social organizations, to institute a Confederation of the north and the south under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and realize the entry of the north and south to the UN under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The Korean people have fought for liberation and reunification and demanded the withdrawal of US troops and those of satellite nations in south Korea and the settlement of the Korean question through the efforts of the Korean people themselves free from external interference in Korea's internal affairs. However, the US imperialists are resorting to force of arms in their endeavour to stop the wheel of history, prop up the south Korean puppets and frustrate the struggle of Korean patriots.

If the struggle of the democratic forces is stepped up on a worldwide scale, it will increase the possibility of revolutionary victory through peaceful means. But it is an obvious fact that the desire for peace must rely on the material strength enough to smash aggressors.

US troops do not withdraw from south Korea, and moreover, the south Korean puppets are making frantic efforts to ignore all proposals and measures of the DPRK for reunification. All this constitutes a factor that may increase tensions in Korea and cause war.

The US imperialists opposed the Korean people's legitimate proposals for liberation and reunification and are propping up the puppets of south Korea who, because of defiance of the people's aspirations were stigmatized as traitorous regime and whose legality is not recognized internationally.

The freedom-loving people throughout the world should pay due attention to these acts and check them.

I deem it appropriate to make clear that the Korean people's struggle is similar to that of the Arab people. The Arab people were exploited and oppressed and the unity of Arab countries has not been achieved.

The Arab people are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism.

Until their independence the Syrian Arab people had met diverse forms of pressure from imperialist and colonialist forces who had feared the people's progress and manoeuvred to keep the developing countries frozen in order to monopolize their natural resources and wealth.

But we Syrian Arab people rose up against the pressure and crushed their manoeuvres. Thus they forcefully showed that the people's will is indomitable and that the people can attain their goal by their own efforts.

Colonialism has obstructed the unity between different parts of the Arab homeland and rigged up Israel right in the Arab homeland to legalize the partition.

But Arab solidarity dispayed during the October Liberation War proved that colonialism, imperialism and Zionism cannot frustrate the people's will to achieve Arab unity however frantically they work to eradicate the positive excellent results made in the War and oppose the Arab people's desire for liberation and right to self-determination and their struggle for the advance and unity of the revolution, the building of socialism.

We shall fight more firmly in order to liberate the Arab territory occupied by Israel and guarantee the national and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people at all costs.

We hoped we would attain the goal of the Arab nation by peaceful means. But all facts show colonialism, imperialism, Zionism force us only to wage bloody struggles to restore our rights and undergo historical arduousness.

The enemy of the peoples are perishing and their attempt to check the world's people's advance towards liberation, independence and peace will never be successful.

All facts in recent years substantiate that only death and fall are in store for the enemy characterized by darkness and uninterrupted aggressions against the people's rights.

Korean friends, we are standing on the same side of the barricade against colonialism, imperialism and Zionism. We have maintained that we should attain our goal peacefully, relying on our own strength and with the support of our friends the world over.

President Hafez al-Assad, our leader of advance, said: "we would like to appeal to all the fighting forces of the world and all freedom- and peace-loving forces not to be deceived by false propaganda on peace, but to fight on and strengthen solidarity with our just cause."

Neither peace nor security can be hoped in the Middle East and the rest of the world so long as part of the Arab territory is occupied and the Palestinian Arab people do not recover their national and legitimate rights.

The Korean friends,

I highly estimate the friendly Korean people fighting under the leadership of the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, and affirm our full solidarity with their struggle for Korea's reunification.

I also highly estimate the shining victories won by the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples and the peoples of Cambodia, Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau.

And I highly estimate the struggles of the Palestinian Arab people and all the peoples of the world struggling for liberty, progress and socialist construction and against Zionism, colonialism, imperialism and racism.

Let us hold high the banner of liberation and the right to self-determination.

Let us strengthen militant unity among the peoples and the revolutionary forces for liberation.

Victory to the people's cause of justice!

Glory to freedom-fighters everywhere!

We Affirm Our Full Solidarity with the Korean People's Struggle under the Leadership of the Respected and Beloved President KIM IL SUNG, The Great Leader

Madhhar Anbari, Former Minister of Justice of the Syrian Arab Republic

I am happy to convey the greetings of loftiest love and felicitation from His Excellency Hafez al-Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, Secretary-General of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and the outstanding leader of the Syrian Arab people and Syrian people who have fought and are fighting for unity, liberty and socialism to the

The Juche Idea Has Become a Valuable Weapon For the People Who Are Waging a Just Struggle For Independence

Jean Sebiro, Minister of State of the Imperial Court and Councillor of the Central African Empire

Mr. Chairman,
Respected fellow delegates,
Dear friends,

I am on this rostrum in the wake of the speakers who have made wonderful speeches. I have not enough time to make a long speech before you respected fellow delegates on a subject such as the Juche idea whose contents are so vast and diverse. I hope you will understand this.

Mr. Chairman, before expressing the admiration of the Central African people for the fraternal people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are waging a very dignified and glorious struggle for national reunification, allow me, on behalf of our delegation, to extend warm thanks to all organizers of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea adorned with glory and the Workers' Party members of Korea for the hearty welcome accorded my party and myself.

The Central African Empire received an invitation to attend the International Seminar on the Juche Idea now open in Pyongyang, the beautiful, magnificent and kind capital of the DPRK.

In this historic circumstances, I have the honour of conveying the fraternal greetings from His Imperial Majesty Bokassa the First of the Central African Empire, our national party, the Movement for Social Evolution of Black Africa, and the Central African people to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK and the Korean people.

The Juche idea originated by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the outstanding thinker and theoretician, the respected father of the Korean nation, solemnly demonstrated its might through unexcelled success and great enthusiasm in the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in September 1976 in Antananarivo, capital of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Recalling the fact that the Juche idea has become a valuable weapon for the people who love peace and justice and are waging a just struggle for their independence against underdevelopment, the Central African delegation firmly believes that this seminar will register greater achievements than its predecessor.

We wish that friendship and active cooperation will be strengthened among all peoples throughout the world in general, between the DPRK and the Central African Empire in particular, and that Korea will be reunified in peace, order and dignity.

Speeches Made at International Seminar on Juche Idea

It Is a Sacred Duty, Worthwhile Task for All Revolutionaries to Deeply Acquire the Juche Idea And Apply It in the Revolution and Construction

Chawki Ajami, Chairman of the CC of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" in Lebanon

Mr. Chairman,
Esteemed delegates,

It is a great honour that the International Seminar on the Juche Idea has opened in the homeland of Juche where the origination and embodiment of the Juche idea have borne splendid fruits.

We are now confronted with the revolutionary task to make a deeper study of this excellent idea.

I would like to speak of what I have more or less understood Juche on the subject "Philosophical Theory of Juche and Its Practical Application".

Essence of the Juche Idea

The Juche idea constitutes the kernel of the revolutionary thought of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. This idea is precisely a system of ideology, theory and method of Juche.

It means that the revolutionary thought of the teacher President Kim Il Sung is an integral system which comprises the Juche idea discovered for the first time in the history of human thought and theory and method in the revolution and construction which this idea expounds. All the ideas and theories of Comrade Kim Il Sung emanate from the Juche idea through the indication of philosophical frame, ideological contents and the method of leadership and in the process of practice and incorporate it in themselves.

This great and creative idea illuminates the path for mankind and the popular masses to follow so that they can become genuine masters of the revolution and construction; it gives a perfect exposition of the guiding principle of revolution and the ways for solution of all problems arising in the course of revolution and construction.

Above anything else, this idea elucidates the guiding principle of revolution and construction that the strength of the popular masses is the main factor in the settlement of all questions.

President Kim Il Sung has said:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

Men or the popular masses directly responsible for the revolution and construction are the most powerful being in the world. The popular masses have an inexhaustible strength to carve out their destiny as the genuine masters of their destiny by relying on their own efforts.

The popular masses transform nature and create material wealth through creative labour and, furthermore, play a great role in the development of science and culture.

The masses always strive to smash the resistance of the reactionary forces impeding social development and establish a new advanced social system and continue to develop that society.

No forces can carry out the revolution and construction in place of the popular masses, true masters of the revolution of a country, and rescue them. If the oppressed popular masses, unaware of their being masters of the revolution, ascribe their poverty and suffering from exploitation and oppression to their "ill-fate" and expect any "benefits" from the imperialists, they will never be able to extricate themselves from the status of slavery.

This is a serious lesson bitterly drawn by hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America who had long been subjected to imperialist and neo-colonialist oppression and exploitation.

The popular masses should, therefore, deeply perceive that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one can liberate oneself only by reliance upon one's own strength and through one's struggle.

That is why the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung maintained that the reunification of the Korean nation should be realized independently in a peaceful way without any foreign interference.

The Arab masses, too, repudiate the imperialists' manoeuvres in order to settle their national affairs.

Only when they know it, can the people achieve a decisive victory in the struggle to free themselves from all forms of subjugation and bondage and become genuine masters of their destiny.

The great Juche idea gives clear-cut answers to the fundamental questions decisive of the fate of revolution and construction and shows what are the fundamental stand and method which enable one to creditably fulfil the tasks assigned to him as the master of revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung has said:

"Establishing Juche means taking the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction. Since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they should take a responsible attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction. The attitude of a master finds expression in an independent and creative stand."

The masses of the people are the masters of the revolution and construction, but their tasks and role as the master cannot be performed automatically.

The masses have ideological consciousness. And it is ideological consciousness that determines man's activity for existence.

Only when they become conscious, can the popular masses become the master of all things and only when they thoroughly establish Juche, can they defend their position as the master and perform their tasks and role as the master of revolution.

Therefore, Comrade President Kim Il Sung's idea of establishing Juche renders it possible for the popular masses to firmly maintain the stand of their being masters and perform their role as the master of everything with credit.

As we have already studied from the philosophical point of view, the attitude of master towards the revolution and construction is manifested in the adherence to the independent and creative stands.

Now I am going to explain these two stands from the ideological aspect.

—Independent Stand as Viewed from Ideological Aspect

The independent stand signifies that one solves all problems whatever on one's own responsibility. In other words, it means to discard the spirit of dependence on others, use one's brains and judge all matters with one's faith and in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

To put it concretely, the independent stand has the following two principles as its substance:

1. People should use their brains and judge all matters, renounce the spirit of dependence on others and solve them by their own efforts.

2. People should resolve all problems whatever in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and with their faith in their strength.

What should be noted here is that the creative stand is related with the independent stand. The reason is that the creative stand is the fundamental method in solving all problems of the revolution and construction in conformity with the actual conditions of one's own country, by enabling the popular masses to display revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity and categorically repudiate the stagnant theories in the preceding period and the dogmatic stand of copying after others' experience. The creative stand has these two aspects of content when viewed in context with the independent stand.

1. To unravel all problems by giving play to the revolutionary zeal of the popular masses and their inexhaustible creative initiative.

2. To resolve all matters in keeping with the specific realities of one's own country, resolutely rejecting the dogmatic stand of clinging to the existing stagnant theories while modelling after others' experience.

Therefore, the independent stand is the fundamental stand that has to be maintained in the revolution and construction.

This independent stand renders it possible for the popular masses to defend their rights as the master of all things and discharge their responsibility as the master of everything. The fate of the revolution and construction hinges on how the masses of the people perform their responsibility as the master.

The independent stand is a sure guarantee which enables the popular masses to defend their rights and discharge their responsibility as masters.

For the independent stand provides the people with the possibility of using their brains and judging all matters and solving them for themselves, thereby making them perform their role as masters. If the popular masses lose independence, they will get bogged down in the quagmire of flunkeyism and come to blindly submit to great powers. Then they can hardly distinguish between right and wrong.

When those who subjugated others go astray, those subjugated are also bound to go astray and when the former commit dogmatic errors, the latter will commit the same errors. When those who shackled others to them take the course of capitulation those who are subordinated to them will follow such a wrong way. It is because the popular masses kept in bondage do not do their own thinking and do not count on their own strength. From this we can see that if the popular masses follow in the footsteps of others carelessly, they cannot put forward their correct line and, even if they advance a correct line, they cannot carry it through to the end and will waver constantly as the situation changes. If things go on like this, the masses of the people cannot carry on the revolution and construction successfully but will bring tremendous loss to the revolutionary cause and the construction work. For this reason, only when the popular masses hold fast to the independent stand, can they creditably perform their role as the master of revolution and construction.

The independent stand renders it possible for the masses to resolve all problems of the revolution and construction by relying on their own strength and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

We can find such an example in the Arab world today. The US imperialists and their puppets, the Zionists, are seeking to keep the vanguard combatants of Palestine from solving their national affairs. They are trying to make others represent the Palestinian people in the settlement of the problems that arose.

If one is taken captive of the idea of dependence on others, one will be made to turn only to other countries for aid and come to disbelieve in one's strength in the end.

And one will fail to try to tap the resources of one's country nor will one be able to display any creativity. Further, one will vacillate even before minor difficulties and obstacles lying in the way of one's revolution. Hence, for the parties and peoples of all countries to carry out the revolution and construction successfully it is necessary to hold fast to the independent stand and display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to the full.

This truth has been proved by the great victories and successes and precious experiences gained by the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung and by the struggle of the third world people for national independence and the building of a new society.

In the early 50s of the 20th century the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung guided the Korean people to settle all problems, discarding the spirit of dependence on others and banking on their own strength, under the difficult situation where everything had been destroyed in the Fatherland Liberation War of Korea.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people, firmly abiding by the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, made every effort to mobilize their own strength and domestic resources to the maximum. They thus successfully overcame all bottlenecks and difficulties in their way, built a strong independent national economy and promoted the building of socialism at the speed of Chollima.

—Creative Stand as Viewed from Ideological Aspect

The creative stand is the fundamental method which the popular masses should employ in remaking nature and society.

The great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung has said:

"The success of revolution and construction depends, after all, on how their creative efforts are mobilized. Our Party has been able to work great miracles in socialist economic construction by giving full scope to the inexhaustible creative energies of the masses of people."

The strength of the popular masses is inexhaustible and the chief factor in the settlement of all problems.

The reason why the creative stand is the fundamental method to be employed in the transformation of nature and society is that it is a correct method which makes the popular masses the masters of the revolution and construction and turns their creative power to full account.

The creative stand offers solutions to three problems which are important and decisive in giving fuller scope to the creative ingenuity of the popular masses.

Firstly, the creative stand helps the people to have the most correct attitude towards the preceding revolutionary theories of the working class.

The attitude towards the preceding revolutionary theories of the working class is most important in properly enlisting the creative power of the popular masses.

The dogmatic stand of absolutizing the preceding theories and propositions is the main obstacle restricting the creative energy of the popular masses.

Marxist-Leninist theory is not a dogma but a creative doctrine.

Only when one creatively develops the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and applies it in a creative way to fit in with one's country's reality, can this theory be a potent weapon for the revolutionary struggle.

If one absolutizes individual propositions of Marxism-Leninism and mechanically accepts Marxist-Leninist theory and propositions without taking into account whether they correspond with the reality of one's country or not, one cannot properly resolve new and complex problems arising in the revolution and construction but will greatly reduce the vitality of Marxist-Leninist theory.

The creative stand enables the party and people of each country to uphold the revolutionary quintessence of the preceding revolutionary theories of the working class and, at the same time, creatively apply and develop them to suit the actual conditions of their countries.

Thus, the creative stand ensures that the people, free from dogmatism, settle all theoretical and practical problems in keeping with the change of the times and the requirements of the developing revolution.

Secondly, the creative stand brings the people to have a correct approach to others' experience.

This problem is of great importance in heightening the creative power of the popular masses, the masters of the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung has said:

"We respect the experiences of other countries, but always take a critical attitude towards them. So we accept any experience that is beneficial to us, but reject any that is unnecessary and harmful. Even when introducing a good experience from another country, we do so by remodelling and modifying it to suit the actual conditions of our country."

The people and party of each country gain varied experiences in the course of the revolution and construction, which substantially contribute to enriching the strategy and tactics of the world revolution. Therefore, we should respect foreign experience and introduce the experiences gained in the revolutionary activities in all countries. But the experience of other countries is gained under their specific social and historical conditions and it has its national peculiarities.

So some of foreign experiences may suit the specific conditions of one's country and some others not. That is why one should not swallow up foreign experience whole dogmatically, on the ground that one respects it, but should approach it critically.

It is because if one mechanically introduces foreign experience with dogmatic approach, it will not only do great harm to one's country's revolution and construction but also result in discrediting foreign experience.

And such an approach makes it impossible to work out correct lines and policies which suit the actual conditions of one's country and display creative initiative in the revolutionary struggle and the construction work.

Therefore, the Workers' Party of Korea resolutely combated the flunkeyists and dogmatists who attempted to imitate and apply foreign experience by rote, alleging that agricultural cooperation could not be carried out before socialist industrialization, and the WPK reorganized the economic form along socialist lines prior to technical reconstruction.

As I have mentioned just now, all victories and successes gained in the DPRK are a fruition of the persistent struggle to overcome the flunkeyist and dogmatic attitude towards foreign experience.

Thirdly, the creative stand leads the popular masses to have a correct stand towards their problems which acquire a great significance in successfully pushing forward the revolution and construction by increasing their creative energy to a remarkable extent.

The great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung has said:

"We should study our own things in earnest and get to know them well. Otherwise, we shall be unable to solve new problems creatively in keeping with our actual conditions, problems that crop up one after another in practice."

Each country is the main theatre where the revolutionary activities of its people are conducted; it is the direct object of revolutionary practice.

The people can love their country in the true sense of the term and solve all problems in conformity with the actual conditions of their country only when they know well about the history, geography, economy and culture of their country.

A good knowledge of one's own things enables one to take right attitude towards the preceding revolutionary theories and the experiences of other countries, apply them creatively to suit the actual conditions of one's country and display patriotic devotion and creative ingenuity to a high degree.

If one is not well informed about things of one's own, however well one may be acquainted with foreign things, the revolution and construction in one's country will not be successful.

If one fails to know well about the history of one's country and the revolutionary history of one's people, even though one knows so much about the revolutionary history of foreign countries, one cannot have patriotism, i.e., true love for one's country and cannot arm oneself firmly with the revolutionary traditions of one's own people.

Without knowledge of the animals and plants and natural resources of one's country one cannot foster the strength to develop the economy of one's country but will worship foreign culture blindly. If one does not respect one's national culture, one cannot develop it to meet the taste of one's own people.

If one does not know his own things well and treasure them, trailing behind others, he will fall into national nihilism, lose confidence and have no creativity in the end.

The creative stand categorically repudiates flunkeyism towards great powers, national nihilism and chauvinism and induces the popular masses to value things of their own and deepen them and solve all matters by themselves so that they may ardently love their country and settle all problems in keeping with the specific conditions of their country.

From this we arrive at the conclusion that independent and creative stands are the most correct stand and method which enable the popular masses to perform their responsibility and role as the masters of the revolution and construction.

Relationship between Independent and Creative Stands

The independent and creative stands are one of the problems concerning the stand of a master in the revolution and construction, and they are inseparably unified as an integral whole.

The independent stand is the matter of upholding the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and the creative stand is that of the method of enhancing the role of a master.

Accordingly, apart from the independent stand no mention can be made of the creative stand and it is still more obvious that no creativity can be expected from those who act at others' beck and call, without doing their own thinking.

Without maintaining the creative stand it is impossible to uphold the stand of a master, the only correct stand in the revolution and construction, and perform the responsibility as the master of the revolution and construction.

Only by enhancing the role of the masses of the people, therefore, is it possible to solve all problems creatively and take an independent stand with credit.

The Juche idea fully and completely conforms with proletarian internationalism.

The great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung has said:

"Our adherence to the Juche idea does not in the least mean that we have adopted nationalism. The Juche idea we advocate does not conflict with internationalism. Instead, it is designed to promote internationalism...."

The Juche idea indicates to the party and people of each country the most correct way for faithfully fulfilling their national and international duties. The revolution in each country is an inseparable link of the world revolution. The world revolution can be made through the revolution in each country.

Successful fulfilment of the revolution in each country is the basic task facing the party and people of that country.

Therefore, no one can say that he is faithful to the world revolution, unless he is faithful to the revolution in his country.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, he who does not love his country cannot be faithful to internationalism and he who is not faithful to internationalism, that is, the world revolution, cannot be loyal to his country and people. Because the revolution in one's own country is part of the world revolution and a true patriot is an internationalist and vice versa. That is why the Workers' Party of Korea, regarding it as a breach of faith to speak about internationalism apart from the national tasks of the revolution, has resolutely opposed it.

On the other hand, the Workers' Party of Korea categorically rejects the national selfishness that ignores the revolutionary struggle of the people of other countries against imperialism and for the development of the world revolution, resting content with the successes in one's own country.

Proceeding from the fundamental interests of the world revolution, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people always give their active support to the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of all countries.

Our gathering here is also a simple example which shows the efforts exerted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to strengthen its relations with the world revolution.

The experience of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proves with clarity that establishment of Juche is the most correct way for the party and people of each country to discharge their national and international duties.

Need to Establish Juche

The matter of establishing Juche in the revolution and construction may differ according to the social and historical conditions of the countries concerned, but its establishment is an essential requirement.

Establishing Juche is of great significance in the revolution and construction in each country.

1. Establishing Juche in the revolution and construction presents itself as an inevitable, actual demand, because the master of the revolution is the masses of the people and the decisive factor in the victory of the revolution is the internal forces of the country concerned.

The revolution can neither be exported nor be imported.

No outsiders can make the revolution in one's stead.

International support and encouragement to the revolution and construction of each country are important, but they play only secondary role.

As I have said just before, in order to carry out the revolution and construction successfully, the party and people of each country must thoroughly establish Juche and creditably play their role as the master.

2. The necessity of thoroughly establishing Juche in the revolution and construction is related with the fact that the revolution in each country has its own distinctive feature.

All countries vary in the level of social, economic and cultural development, in the relations of class forces, in the level of the ideological preparedness and awareness of the people and in the cultural tradition.

The stages of development of revolution and its tasks in a country are different from those in another. From this it follows that only when the party and people of a given country adhere to the stand of Juche can they correctly solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction in their country to fit in with the actual conditions of their country.

3. Establishing Juche in the revolution and construction is an inevitable demand of the international communist movement which has entered a new stage of development.

The great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung has said:

"In the international communist movement there is no international organization which exercises unified leadership over the activities of the parties of all countries. Times have changed, and the days are gone when the communist movement needed an international centre. Ever since the dissolution of the Third International there has been no 'centre' or 'hub' in the international communist movement."

In our time when there does not exist "international centre", nor can it exist, in the international communist movement, the revolution in each country is carried out by the party and people of that country.

In our age, the revolution and construction in each country are carried out with the efforts of its people, the masters of the revolution and construction, under the leadership of its party.

On this basis, we come to the conclusion that in order to bring the revolution and construction to success in each country flunkeyism and dogmatism must be rejected and Juche be established thoroughly.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the Juche idea has become a triumphant doctrine which finds its brilliant embodiment in all spheres of revolution and construction.

Today the peoples of the world want to acquire the Juche idea and apply it.

It is because many countries choose the path of independence, an irresistible trend of the times.

The valuable experience in the Korean revolution and the historical experience in the world revolution fully substantiate that the Juche idea is indeed an all-conquering, powerful weapon which firmly guarantees the victory of the revolution in each country and the triumph of the world revolution.

Only when they look up to this realistic doctrine as the guiding principle can the people of each country carry on the revolution and construction victoriously.

Therefore, it is a sacred duty, worthwhile task for all true revolutionaries to deeply acquire the Juche idea and apply it in the revolution and construction.

Lastly, I wish to mention the following points.

1. Let us all present here persistently strive to disseminate the Juche idea throughout the world.

2. Let us set up a special scientific institute for the study of the Juche idea in the world.

3. We will set up a special centre for dissemination of the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung in Lebanon and distribute our propaganda materials to all countries of the world.

4. We inform you that we will continue to write articles and treatises and publish them.

If you send us your writings, we will accept and disseminate them and have interests in them.

5. We will hold a congress of Kimilsungism in Lebanon in November this year.

Long live the great Juche idea!

Long live Kimilsungism, an irresistible trend of our era!

May the Korean nation be reunified in accordance with the wishes of the Korean people under the banner unfurled by the great leader!

Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!

The Juche Idea Is a Powerful Weapon Of the Oppressed and Exploited People

Celestino Rocha Da Costa, Minister of National Education, Sports and Justice of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe

Mr. Chairman,
Comrades and friends,

We deem it a great honour to attend the International Seminar on the Juche Idea now open in the capital of the fatherland of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean revolution, on behalf of the people of Sao Tome and Principe, the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and the government.

We express our thanks for arranging this seminar for us to study, analyse and deepen the Juche idea so as to establish a revolutionary world outlook. Our thanks also go to all of you for giving us a chance to see and understand in detail the brilliant successes made by the Workers' Party of Korea, the government and the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung during our stay in the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Indeed, the DPRK has been built into a socialist country according to the policy of the WPK based on the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche idea, thereby clearly demonstrating the revolutionary victory over colonialism and imperialism.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is proof of humanism, justice and accuracy of Kimilsungism whose essence is the immortal Juche idea. Because Kimilsungism considers the human being the base and the centre of all the revolutionary social changes,

(Continued on Page 8)

Speeches Made at International Seminar on Juche Idea

(Continued from Page 7)

gives the popular masses the strength of driving the revolution and assigns to them the task of hewing out their destiny on their own.

The wise Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"The revolution is a cause for the people and of the people. The consistent mass line of our Party is to serve the popular masses faithfully, to go among the masses to educate, transform and unite them, as well as to draw courage and wisdom from them and mobilize the broad masses for carrying out the tasks of revolution."

The practice of the method of guiding the masses is now of great significance, because it helps embody the revolutionary mass viewpoint and correctly solve the problems raised by our era.

Our present era is characterized by the fact that the peoples of the third world are aware of the oppression and exploitation by international imperialism and the revolutionary parties, which have emerged from the popular masses, taking roots deep among them, are carrying on liberation struggle.

Acute class struggle and intensified internal and external contradictions convince the people that only the process of revolution with the participation of the broad masses guided by the revolutionary parties can lead us to the building of a socialist society.

It is an irrefutable truth that today the progressive countries of the third world are entrusted with the task of building their future and the future of their posterity guided by the progressive parties in accordance with their actual conditions and peculiarities.

By clearly understanding this truth we struggle for the political independence of the country; this struggle is a difficult task which arises when we are actually required to become masters of our own destiny.

In this sense, the Juche idea becomes a powerful weapon of the oppressed and exploited people fighting for national liberation, economic self-support and political independence.

Comrades,

Comrade President Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to become the master of its own destiny, a nation must have an independent government and firmly guarantee political independence."

This principle is now being applied in tackling the revolutionary tasks in our country and helps us decide our stand in the relations with other peoples.

Sao Tome and Principe is a small country consisting of two islands, situated in the Gulf of Guinea. It suffered from the most harsh, cruel and outrageous colonialist oppression by the fascist Portuguese colonialists for 504 years. During this period, our people was exploited, humiliated and trampled down like slaves and become the object of the colonial rulers for their plunder.

In July 12, 1975, we won political independence and are restoring and building national economy.

It was necessary, first of all, for the peoples to become masters of the means of production in the agricultural countries like ours.

Therefore, we gave unreserved support to the revolutionary Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and the government headed by Comrade President Pinto Da Costa at the grand mass rally held in September 30 of the same year at the Square named after Yon Gato, our national hero, and decided to nationalize immediately 93 per cent of the land which belonged to the colonial lords and was a symbol of exploitation of man by man.

This decision enabled us to make a valuable contribution to securing our national independence and economic self-support.

But we felt soon the need of diversified farming to increase production. Because it was then that we produced only exportable agricultural produce, namely, cocoa and coffee.

At that time we had no means at all to engage in a diversified farming.

Not only the country was poor but also no equipment necessary for the implementation of agricultural policy was available. Even now Sao Tome and Principe has not tractors enough for successful farming and all the existing farm machinery is out of order

The people of the DPRK who know well our difficulties have been rendering aid to our people's struggle since the first days of our independence.

This militant cooperation and solidarity further strengthened the ties of friendship between the two peoples based on the principle that the people of each country should build their economy to consolidate the foundations for the revolution in their country.

Economic independence is the basis of political independence; it is a base for putting into effect all conditions for genuinely people's democracy.

With a view to enlisting the popular masses in state administration the state and Party organizations such as national people's assemblies and local committees were formed in all parts of the country.

We rely on our own efforts in rehabilitating the national economy, but do not reject the aid of all countries which are desirous of cooperating with us on the principle of absolutely respecting our sovereignty and our basic rights.

This policy of ours helps us cooperate with all the peoples throughout the world because it keeps the principle of mutual benefits and defends the interests of our people.

However, our non-aligned policy does not reject to take a correct attitude towards the major international problems of our times. On the contrary, it considers to be righteous the people's struggle to achieve freedom and independence, to safeguard territorial integrity and to acquire the sacred right to deal with their natural resources, and encourages us to take a militant, positive attitude towards this.

We are also defending the cause of peace among the nations.

We are convinced that the establishment of peace will make it possible to turn a vast amount of material and manpower resources now being used for increasing the potential of the destructive weapons to enhancing the people's material conditions and to promoting the progress of mankind.

Comrades,

In order to build a new society we the peoples of the third world should bear in mind the following teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"The third world peoples must closely unite with each other on the principle of independence. If they fight in firm union on this basis, they are fully capable of defeating any imperialist and of settling all matters in the international arena in the interests of the progressive peoples."

Long live the immortal Juche idea!

Long live the struggle of the Korean people!

Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!

Thank you.

the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung for having invited us and according hospitality to us.

In my speech I would like to stress specially the fact that the talk of President Kim Il Sung with the Editor-in-Chief of the paper "Le Monde" has caused a great interest.

There is no doubt that the talk has aroused a great repercussion among comrades in Europe and in the rest of the world.

In his talk, President Kim Il Sung referred to the economic difficulties of the Western capitalist countries caused by fuel crisis.

I can say that there exists the crisis doubtlessly and it is further aggravated due to resignation contrary to the responsible attitude.

Man should not be lax but be industrious, and should not be content with scraping a living somehow or other.

The improvement of our economic conditions alone is not enough to bring about a solution. This should be coupled with the remoulding of the thinking of people.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Even though the socialist transformation of the relations of production is completed and new technology introduced, we cannot claim that the building of socialism has been completed as long as the people, the masters who control society and technology, are not remoulded."

It is more important than anything else to understand that everyone is responsible for his own destiny and that he is also capable of working it out for himself.

For this purpose, it is necessary to get rid of all obstacles that can dampen or paralyze enthusiasm.

Because only zeal can make one energetically think.

First we should understand the reality of life intellectually.

Only then we can determine a just line to build socialism.

We cannot bring about progress if we stick fast to the outworn ideas and habits, legacies of other ages.

We must make constant efforts to eliminate these survivals of the past and we should not waver, discouraged by first difficulty.

Here arises a question as to how we should assess the degree of man's remoulding.

It can be evaluated by the work done by man and his act, and it is important here as in all other kinds of work to make a good start.

Therefore, priority should be given to education, because education is a work to mould man.

To we, Western people, the question is not to eliminate illiteracy but to regain our nature, that is, our dignity.

President Kim Il Sung's speech "On the Duty of Educational Workers in the Raising of Children and Young People" clarifies the rules of conduct of man and the way of human emancipation, and this work provides a tremendous encouragement to us. It is a clear-cut programme for opening the door of a new life.

President Kim Il Sung explained:

"Home education, social education and school education cannot be separated from each other; they must always go hand in hand and must be properly integrated."

The message of this teaching holds good with all educationists. In order to make educational work effective, one should take the initiative and set an example to others, learn to sacrifice oneself, and combat outdated conceptions.

This is the price for emancipation.

All forms of exploitation and oppression should be condemned and eliminated. This is also a kind of education.

Each should contribute to building a new world, a socialist world, which satisfies the people's desire. To do this, one must remould himself and get rid of selfishness.

This is indispensable to laying the foundation of a strong independent national economy.

Our era is characterized by the struggle of the people for self-determination. The result is that new national states have appeared.

People want to keep their features.

Their aim can be attained only by the collectivist spirit.

The aim cannot be attained only with the scorn of those who are full of vanity and insist only on their opinions. Because such attitude leads to capitalistic egoism and is harmful to the unity and interests of the collective and obstructive to amity.

In the West occasionally our patriotic sentiments were paralyzed.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Educating people in the spirit of patriotism must begin with fostering the idea of caring for every tree planted on the roadside, for the chairs and the desks in the school."

If a resourceful and industrious people with their own history and culture, literature and beautiful customs and fine traditions want to preserve themselves, they must educate the younger generations to value the interests of their country and their people and teach them to work devotedly for the sake of everything indigenous to them.

Every country can benefit by the experiences gained by the Korean people in the process of implementing the ideas propounded by President Kim Il Sung.

The impressive progress made in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which all foreign guests greatly admire, is proof that the guiding principle which inspires and leads the Korean people correctly in the work of construction is the Juche doctrine that the popular masses are the masters and driving force of the revolution and construction.

The theory of Juche is a great truth confirmed in the revolutionary practice for peace, socialism and democracy.

Of course this does not mean that one should apply foreign experiences blindly.

President Kim Il Sung clearly said to the Editor-in-Chief of the paper "Le Monde":

"Today the Communists of each country are fully capable of resolving their nation's problems on their own, because they have been seasoned and tempered in a protracted revolutionary struggle. Therefore, it is unnecessary to mechanically copy from foreign experiences in the revolution and the building of socialism and to have them applied to one's country."

Socialism must be developed to make labour joyful and pleasant, not to make it hard.

It is inevitable to fight against despair and pessimism.

Those who lost courage are people who have obscure theory and do not know things around them and they, in fact, have a poor knowledge of the realities.

The primary task in the education of youth is to delve into all details of their lives. Because they learn big things from minor things.

I have briefed the conception formulated by President Kim Il Sung in his speech made at the National Conference of Active Educational Workers.

Concluding my speech I would like to add.

Adherence to the Juche principle is basic to all undertakings and to the policy of bringing the people's energies into full play.

This principle also contributes to promoting international progress and cooperation and good understanding between nations.

To this end, it is the most urgent task to do away with all outworn, anti-popular ideas for good and to make people the masters of their own destiny.

The Juche principle teaches us that labour is not only the right but also the most lofty duty of everyone.

Let us struggle to abolish all bourgeois values which engender discriminative relations among the working people.

To make the people the central consideration in all political activities, to recognize the historical role of the working people—this is precisely the foundation of the people's cause in the building of socialism.

Long live the Juche principle!

Long live President Kim Il Sung!

Long live Korea!

Everything for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea!

Long live solidarity with the peoples of the third world in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the world's peoples who love peace and justice!

Juche Philosophy Is a Great Truth Confirmed In Revolutionary Practice

Alfred Eibel, Chief of the "Group for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" and Director of the "Alfred Eibel" Publishing House in France

Dear comrades and friends,

I, a publisher of progressive books, deem it a great honour to let you know the views of our publishing house and myself on some ideas advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express thanks to the people and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, especially to

Foreign Guests Tour Pyongyang and Localities after Attending ISJI

The delegations and delegates from different countries who attended the Pyongyang International Seminar on the Juche Idea visited Mangyongdae, the holy-place of the revolution, and inspected other places in Pyongyang and localities during their sojourn in our country.

Sallah Abdor Rahman, President of the Central Committee of the National Youth Movement of People's Progressive Party of Gambia, who is head of the delegation of the People's Progressive Party and Government of Gambia, said during his visit to Mangyongdae:

Today we were deeply impressed when we visited the home where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung nurtured the Juche idea, and then saw the household utensils, the reminder of the life of the revolutionary family where he was born.

The great leader who was born of the people always finds himself among the people and strives for their good.

Daisy Bona-Allen, Managing Editor of the Sierra Leonean newspaper "Flash" and Deputy Secretary General of the Sierra Leonean Journalist Association, had this to say:

Mangyongdae is the cradle of revolution and a historic spot.

Mangyongdae encourages the people in their struggle for national independence.

Some of the guests inspected the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, Wonhwa Cooperative Farm and Yoldusamchon Cooperative Farm.

Shown around the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, Bruny Payet, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Reunion and Secretary-General of the Labour Confederation of Reunion, who is its delegate, observed:

Every year bumper crops are reaped in Korea. This is thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been splendidly applied in agriculture, too.

Some other guests visited Kim Il Sung University, Pyongyang June 9 Ryongbuk Senior Middle School, Pyongyang September 15 Week Nursery, the Museum of Victorious Fatherland Liberation War, the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and Korean Fine Art Gallery.

Frances Beal, Chairman of the "US Juche Study Group" and General Manager of "Guardian", remarked after looking around Pyongyang June 9 Ryongbuk Senior Middle School:

There are many children in the United States. I have two children. But they are unable to live and study as happily as the Korean children do.

We are overwhelmed with the boundlessly sublime feeling by the affection and concern shown by the great leader President Kim Il Sung for the communist education of younger generation.

Upon my return to the United States, I will do my best in the movement for the US troops' pull-out from south Korea and will fight more staunchly to accelerate Korea's reunification.

Thus, I will do my bit to bring earlier the day when all the people and children in south Korea will live a happy life in the embrace of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

Some of the guests went to the Kaesong area and visited Panmunjom.

The guests who visited Panmunjom shouted in the face of US imperialist aggressors lingering there: "Yankees, go home quickly!" and "US imperialism, get out!"

D.N. Daudi Mwakawago, Principal of the Party (C.C.M.) Ideological College of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, who is head of the party and government delegation of Tanzania, pointed out that the occupation of south Korea by the US troops is the main stumbling block to Korea's reunification, and went on:

The US imperialists are the sworn enemy. Korea can be reunified only when the US troops pull out of south Korea.

Some of the guests who visited Kaesong area inspected the Kaesong Students and Children's Palace, where they saw the music and dance performance presented by the art circle members of the palace.

Still other guests were invited to music and dance performance of the artistes in Kaesong city and then to the banquet arranged by the Kaesong City People's Committee.

Beautiful Moran-bong Hill Resounds with Songs of Friendship and Solidarity

On September 22 beautiful Moran-bong Hill was as gay as on a festive day for a significant gathering of friendship with the foreign delegates to the International Seminar on the Juche Idea.

As soon as the sun cast its bright rays on the top of the hill, gracefully attired working people, artists, school boys and girls and kindergarten children of Pyongyang flowed to the Youth Park, the Moran Falls and the Ulmildae Pavilion in endless streams.

Cars carrying delegations and delegates from various countries to the International Seminar on the Juche Idea and the delegation of Korean scientists in Japan arrived in the Children's Playground of the Youth Park.

Comrade Hwang Jang Yop and functionaries concerned came together with the guests.

The foreign friends had to stop at many places on their way to the top of Moran-bong Hill as the crowds welcomed them, waving flowers.

Many working people and artists welcomed the guests with the warm feelings of friendship in front of the Ulmildae Pavilion.

Artists gave a colourful performance for the guests including men's chorus "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!", woman's solo, duet dance and acrobatic pieces on the broad lawn.

Foreign friends merrily danced and sang songs of friendship and solidarity together with artists in praise of the great Juche idea.

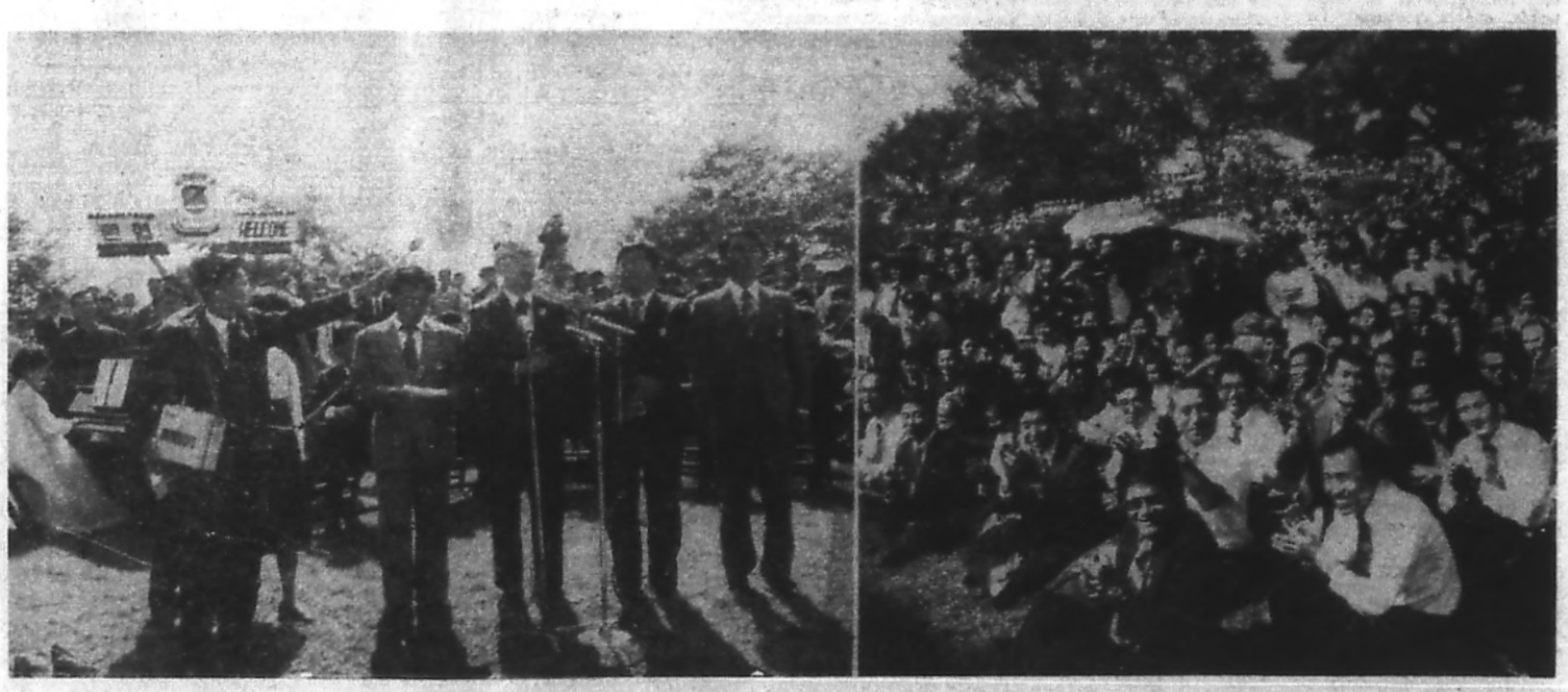
Dr. Yasui Kaoru, Chairman of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists and Professor of Hosei University in Japan sang the song he himself had written, seeing off Koreans returning to their socialist fatherland from Japan and Frances Beal, Chairman of the "US Juche Study Group" and General Manager of the "Guardian" sang the song she herself had written expressing her determination to fight stoutly along the path pointed out by the immortal Juche idea, calling forth thunderous applause.

Moran-bong Hill overflowed with the feelings of friendship and solidarity and shook with the grand chorus "Song of General Kim Il Sung" sung at the proposal of a member of the Japanese delegation for the study of the Juche idea.

The foreign friends led the crowds and they shouted together at the top of their voice "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the great Juche idea!"

Concluding the gathering, working people and foreign friends sang the song "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader", sincerely wishing good health and a long life to the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, founder of the Juche idea.

Kim Yun Sik



Friendship get-together with foreign delegates to the International Seminar on the Juche Idea takes place on the Moran-bong Hill

Published by the Pyongyang Times Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. No. 13014-79676